

Talks Opened In Italy on New Cabinet

Stock Market Reacts Favorably to Colombo

ROME, July 27 (UPI)—Premier-designate Emilio Colombo began the delicate task of forming a new cabinet today. The stock market reacted with a healthy upward spurt.

The 50-year-old Christian Democrat, an eight-term treasury minister credited with keeping the Italian economic "miracle" going, met with his own party leaders first.

But his list of appointments made it clear that he would try to revive the four-party coalition that fell 22 days ago amid signs of deep ideological and personal differences.

News of Mr. Colombo's appointment was welcomed by investors. The stock market reflected business confidence in Mr. Colombo by moving up in across-the-board dealings.

2-Percent Advance

Led by such market giants as the Fiat automobile company, the average market price advanced by 2 percent.

The lira, beset by adverse economic reports and international speculation about its soundness, closed stronger in dealings against the dollar, mark, franc and sterling.

Mr. Colombo conferred unofficially with top Christian Democrats today before meeting the party executive later for formal consultations.

He also announced meetings tomorrow and Wednesday with the Socialists, Unitarian Socialists and Republicans who served in the last coalition. The calendar of consultations ended speculation that Mr. Colombo might attempt to form a government excluding one or other of the partners.

The wording of the mandate given Mr. Colombo during a Saturday night meeting with President Giuseppe Saragat permits more leeway in negotiating than the mandate given Giulio Andreotti earlier.

Mr. Saragat worded the mandate to allow Mr. Colombo to form a center-left government without insisting that it be composed of the same four parties that served in the last government.

German Crash Kills 4

DARMSTADT, Germany, July 27 (AP)—U.S. Army Sgt. Jimmy L. Price, 36, his wife and their 11-year-old son, of Gastonia, N.C., were killed Saturday night when their automobile collided with a bus on a West German freeway near here, the Army reported today. Also killed was the two-year-old daughter of Sgt. David Hamanski of Honolulu.

ETERNAMATIC
concept 80

Airlines Ask Simpler Rates

(Continued from Page 1)

all-year economy fare between the present basic and peak-season rates.

BOAC made a strong plea for the contract individual fare. This idea is to give the traveler a sharply reduced rate if he puts up the cash long before departure, obviating the costly confusion of last-minute cancellations. BOAC wants payment in full at least four months before departure.

Air France cautioned against expecting too much from the Honolulu meeting. It predicted that several more conferences might be needed to reform the complicated fare patterns that have developed over the North Atlantic. Unlike some of the other lines, Air France saw good prospects in group travel if errors were corrected. It said it was not afraid of losing some vacation-travelers if group fares were made higher during the peak season. It hinted that it would not oppose higher first-class fares as well. The French carrier also saw good prospects for developing winter traffic over the North Atlantic among persons seeking a short vacation to satisfy a particular taste for sports, art or the theater.

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Russians Said to React Coolly To Bonn's New Treaty Stance

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, July 27 (NYT)—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today opened negotiations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko by outlining the Bonn government's new conditions for agreement on a treaty renouncing the use of force to settle disputes.

The new conditions, set by Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition government to meet criticism at home and abroad, apparently received a cool response from Mr. Gromyko, as expected.

The Soviet official was reliably reported in his opening statement, to have indicated Moscow's desire to sign the treaty as already agreed upon in preliminary talks with State Secretary Egon Bahr in May, before Bonn had second thoughts about it.

According to well-placed diplo-

Austria Gives Its Views on Security Talks

VIENNA, July 27 (Reuters)—The Austrian government, in a memorandum to more than 30 European states, has proposed a series of smaller meetings leading up to an eventual European security conference at which the United States and Canada would also be represented.

In a statement released here today, the Austrian Foreign Ministry also proposed that the agenda should include as its third point discussion of a general and balanced reduction of armed forces in Europe—a point especially welcome to the Western side.

The proposal for a general European security conference was put forward by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact nations of Eastern Europe with three basic agenda points.

● Renunciation of force between European states.

● Expansion of trade, scientific, technical and cultural links.

● Creation of a body to deal with questions of security and European cooperation.

Force Reductions

The Austrian proposal would replace the existing third point on the agenda with the more concrete proposal to discuss a scaling down of forces on either side of divided Europe.

This point was requested at the latest North Atlantic Treaty Organization ministerial meeting in May, which discussed the Eastern European proposal for a security conference.

Although the United States and some other Western states appear skeptical of the value of a security conference because the formulation for it has been couched in vague terms, there has been a gradual narrowing of East-West differences over preparations for such a meeting, observers said.

Recently the East European side has shown considerable flexibility in accepting Western proposals, including the idea of a discussion of mutual troop reductions.

Today's Austrian statement said the Vienna government accepted the idea of preparatory meetings by ambassadors or other experts in Helsinki to pave the way for the European meeting.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Rift in Cabinet Delays Israel Reply to U.S.

Unity Sought on Conditional 'Yes'

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, July 27 (NYT)—Premier Golda Meir was reportedly striving to achieve unanimity in her broad coalition cabinet today for a positive response to the U.S. peace-negotiating formula. Her goal, it was said, was to avert nervous abstentions from hardline ministers.

The United Arab Republic, Jordan and other Arab states have already accepted the plan, including a 90-day cease-fire along the Suez Canal front and the simultaneous opening of peace talks under the auspices of a UN representative. Other Arab nations and Palestinian guerrilla organizations have denounced it.

In Washington, Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin met for 45 minutes today with Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, but declined to discuss the subject of their discussions. As anticipated, he did not give Mr. Sisco any formal reply to the U.S. proposal. It was expected that it would be "some days more" before a reply would be forthcoming, he said.

Israel's reply is pending. A special cabinet meeting has been called for tomorrow, when a minority faction of the cabinet is expected to register misgivings about the concessions required in the diplomatic exercise.

At yesterday's meeting, the cabinet formed itself into the so-called ministerial security committee, with the same membership as the cabinet but under military censorship regulations that prevented any publication of unauthorized accounts of the meeting.

It was said, however, that Mrs. Meir and Foreign Minister Abba Eban both oppose control and intervention by the great powers. He was speaking in an interview filmed by French reporters in Peking last week during the visit there of French Planning Minister Andre Bettencourt and shown on France's state television network tonight.

Mr. Chou did not name either the United States or the Soviet Union, but he said China and France both oppose control and intervention by the great powers. "There exist in the world at present one or two superpowers who want constantly to oppress others by force, to manhandle the weak and the small, while squabbling for world hegemony," he said.

"The danger of a world war being unleashed by the great powers remains and we must be prepared for it. But times have progressed."

He said a growing number of people are beginning to wake up and added, "The area in which the great powers could decide the fate of the world is gone forever. The myth which inspires fear of the great powers must be broken."

Mr. Chou said Mr. Bettencourt's talks in Peking had permitted "a new development of the good relations between China and France."

He stressed that good relations

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Before You Buy

S. to Change Fixed Price Procurement Policy for Arms

By Ken W. Clawson

CLEMENTE, July 27 (UPI).—Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today that future weapons contracts will stress step-by-step testing and evaluation that will permit the Pentagon to cancel some weapons systems before they result in high cost overruns.

Laird said Pentagon policy "before you buy." He said that future weapons contracts will stress step-by-step testing and evaluation that will permit the Pentagon to cancel some weapons systems before they result in high cost overruns.

Discarding Concept
Mr. Laird said that the Pentagon's single-package procurement concept is a major recommendation of the blue-ribbon commission on Pentagon reorganization appointed by President Nixon last year and headed by Gilbert F. Felt, chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Insurance Co.

Negro Officer

Resigns From Cleveland Job

VELAND, July 27 (AP).

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PACKS A PUNCH—A "bean bag" being fired from a grenade launcher. Developed as a nonlethal weapon, it can hit a lawbreaker hard enough to knock him out.

Riot Police to Test 'Stun Gun' That Fires Bean Bags of Shot

BERKELEY, Calif., July 27 (UPI).—The Berkeley police

hope to conduct tests soon of a new "stun gun" in law-enforcement situations.

The device fires four-inch-wide "bean bags" at about 120 miles an hour. The bags weigh about half a pound and they contain steel shot.

The blow is hard enough to stun or incapacitate the person who is struck. But, because the impact is distributed over an area the size of the flexible bag, the police say it is not hard enough to kill or inflict serious injury except in a freak case.

The system was developed by a California rocket maker, MB Associates, which is negotiating with the Defense Department for contracts to conduct two evaluation programs.

Capt. Joseph Hill, assistant to Berkeley's police chief, and two colleagues saw a demonstration of the device on July 15. They were so convinced of its potential that arrangements were quickly made to have the manufacturer donate test quantities of the "bean bags" for experiments by the Berkeley force.

The projectiles were expected to be delivered late this week. "We were very impressed," Capt. Hill said. "If nothing detrimental turns up in our limited, initial explorations, we'll put them in the hands of selected officers to see how well they work in actual law-enforcement situations."

Capt. Hill said that the "stun gun" concept had a big advantage over devices that fire multiple wooden plugs and were used by the Berkeley police to break up a July 4 riot.

"The bean bags are safer in all respects," he said. "Yet they'll hurt, and take a lot of the fight out of someone."

1 Dead, 7 Wounded, 60 Held After Houston Ghetto Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

port of a death in a barroom brawl in a bar in the Puerto Rican section of Houston Saturday night. Police used tear gas and arrested 23 persons for violating a curfew but tensions

ceased Sunday night after authorities agreed to release the 23. Six more arrests were reported.

New Brunswick, N.J.—A dusk-to-dawn curfew, imposed after three nights of racial disturbances last week, was lifted Sunday and there were no arrests Sunday night.

Lawrence, Kan.—Restrictions on the sale of firearms, ammunition and gasoline will remain in effect until Wednesday but 25 state highway patrolmen were withdrawn from this college community, where two young people were killed during confrontations with police.

New York—Police fired into the air Sunday night to disperse a crowd of about 200 persons angered by the arrest of two juveniles suspected of breaking into a drugstore in a predominantly Puerto Rican section of the East Village.

Asks Kansas Probe
KANSAS CITY, July 27 (AP).—Joseph Rhodes Jr., only student member of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, said yesterday that he will urge the nine-member panel to investigate the recent killings and disturbances at Lawrence, Kan.

Mr. Rhodes, 22, a black junior fellow at Harvard University, said he would make the recommendation in a report summarizing his findings on a two-day visit to Lawrence, site of the University of Kansas.

He said he was invited to Lawrence by a group seeking a racial investigation of the trouble.

A 19-year-old black youth, Rick Dowdell, was shot to death by a policeman in an auto chase through the town almost two weeks ago. His death touched off a weekend of protests by young "street people" who live near the university. Another 19-year-old, Harry Rice, a white freshman at the university, was killed early last week by gunfire during a disturbance.

\$13 Million Satellite Vanishes; Is 3d Lost
WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI).—A \$13 million satellite planned for orbit above the Pacific Ocean has been lost in space, the Communications Satellite Corp. reports.

Comsat said it lost track of the satellite after controllers fired a motor aboard the craft to inject it into a synchronous orbit Friday night, 27 hours after it was launched from Cape Kennedy. The satellite was the third lost in the Intelsat III communications series by the 78-nation consortium, Intelsat, for which Comsat acts as manager. It has five others in orbit.

7 Alpine Climbers Die
GENEVA, July 27 (AP).—At least seven people, including two Britons and a German tourist, were killed in Swiss mountain accidents during the weekend, a survey showed today.

During the subcommittee hearings, which resume Wednesday, Sen. McClellan has made it clear that he favors the strongest possible anti-bombing laws.

Mr. O'Brien also wants new laws covering the ingredients for making explosives and manuals telling how to make bombs.

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Tells How She Met Manson

Star Witness in Tate Case Takes Stand

LOS ANGELES, July 27 (UPI).

Linda Kasabian, the key state witness at the Tate murder trial today told a story of her association with the "Manson family."

Twenty-year-old Mrs. Kasabian, neatly dressed in a red-and-blue frock and with her hair in pig-tails, told a jury she joined the cult in the summer of 1968 with her husband, Bob, and lived in the back of a truck with two other young men.

The state intends to use Mrs. Kasabian's testimony as the only eyewitness to three of seven murders at the homes of actress Sharon Tate and Leno La Bianca.

Deputy District Attorney Vincent Bugliosi started his examination in law key by asking Mrs. Kasabian, a mother of two, to describe her first affiliation with Charles Manson and his group.

She said she moved to the Spahn movie ranch, where the cult lived, on July 4, 1968, after she became acquainted with Kathryn Share, also known as "Gypsy," who told her:

"There's a beautiful man out there we've all been waiting for. He's been in jail for a number of years."

Bid to Bar Witness Fails
Manson's attorney, Irving Kanarek, tried to block the testimony by Mrs. Kasabian but was overruled by Superior Court Judge Charles Older.

The tiny young woman was shielded from the other defendants in the packed courtroom by two of her attorneys and a deputy sheriff.

Mr. Bugliosi asked Mrs. Kasabian what her plans were when she joined the Manson family.

"We were on our way to South America," she said.

"How were you going to get there?" Mr. Bugliosi asked.

"We were going to drive to the tip of South America in the truck," Mrs. Kasabian said.

"What were you going to do then?"

"We were going to get a boat and sail around the world," she said.

Mr. Bugliosi asked Mrs. Kasabian to describe her first meeting with Manson.

She said that after she went to the Spahn ranch she met Manson for the first time on July 5, 1968.

She said he was repairing a dune buggy in a cluster of trees above an abandoned Western movie set.

"Who else was there?" Mr. Bugliosi asked.

"There were some girls—Brenda, Snake, Gypsy, Mary and Tanya."

The prosecutor asked Mrs. Kasabian to relate what happened.

"He said, 'Why did you come here?'" the witness replied.

"And I told him, 'My husband has rejected me.'"

Mrs. Kasabian's appearance on the witness stand had been delayed this morning when she insisted on having a new dress. She said she did not want to wear a maternity dress, her only outfit. She gave birth to a child while in jail.

She was arrested with Manson and his three girl codefendants but has been promised immunity in return for her testimony.

Xs on Foreheads
The three girl defendants showed up today with X marks carved in their foreheads similar to the wound Manson had inflicted on his forehead Friday.

It was learned that Susan Atkins had cut the X in her skin with a needle and that Patricia Krenwinkel and Leslie Van Houten had used bobby pins.

Manson said the marks indicated they had been Xed out of society.

The defense sought this morning to bring out testimony from the caretaker at the Tate estate that it was the scene of frequent large parties where drugs were used.

William Garretson, 20, who lived in the guest bungalow, testified, however, that he never observed any extreme use of stimulants and said the last party was two months before the killings.

Mr. Garretson said that on one occasion he saw Polish writer Voltyck Prokowsky, one of the victims, taking pictures of a girl in the nude in the Tate swimming pool.

She Saw Murders
LOS ANGELES, July 27 (Reuters).—Prosecutor Bugliosi told the court Friday that Mrs. Kasabian was the lookout at the Hollywood Hills home of Miss Tate, wife of film director Roman Polanski, when Miss Tate and four other people were murdered last August.

Mr. Bugliosi said she saw Charles Watson, 24, a sixth "family" member, who is fighting extradition from Texas, shoot and kill Steven Parent, 18, friend of the Polanski-house caretaker as he was trying to escape in his car.

Later, Mr. Bugliosi said, she saw Watson and Miss Krenwinkel chase Miss Abigail Folger, 26, and Mr. Prykowski, 27, from the house and stab and club them to death on the front lawn.

The eight-month-pregnant Miss Tate and her former fiancé, 36, were killed inside.

Mr. Bugliosi said that on Aug. 10 Mrs. Kasabian drove members of the "family" to a second house, where wealthy supermarket owner Leno La Bianca and his wife were killed.

Outside the court, Robert Kasabian, husband of the star prosecution witness, said today that he had been urged by members of the Manson "family" to get his wife to change her evidence.

Mr. Kasabian, dressed in a plain white Nehru jacket and with long hair and moustache, said outside the court, "When I saw Linda in jail, members of the 'family' asked me to tell her to testify that she was not there (at the murder scene)."

Mr. Kasabian said he was glad his wife was testifying and he did not feel she would be in any danger when she is released after the trial ends.

"God is on our side," the husband said.

"Charles Manson turned out to be a false prophet."

Mrs. Thorensen Pleads
FRESNO, Calif., July 27 (UPI).—Mrs. Louise Thorensen pleaded not guilty by reason of insanity today to a charge she murdered her millionaire husband, William Thorensen 3d, a gun collector once convicted of possessing more than 70 tons of military armaments.

Two Minn. Brothers Become Sisters By Undergoing Sex-Change Surgery
ST. PAUL, Minn., July 27 (AP).—The St. Paul Pioneer Press said in a copyrighted story in its Sunday editions that two half-brothers from a small Minnesota town underwent sex-change operations which, the patients said, were the first performed on blood brothers.

The Pioneer Press, which did not give the last names of the two men, said that they underwent surgery at the University of Minnesota Hospital.

"We believe it is the only time in medical history that such a transsexual operation has been done on blood brothers," the Pioneer Press quoted Laurence, formerly Cary, as saying.

The Pioneer Press said that the operation was performed on Laurence, 28, two years ago and on Lenette, formerly Burt, a few months later. After the surgery, court proceedings made the transformation legal, the newspaper said.

Lenette said that she was married for 14 months but divorced her husband. She now lives with her mother and works as a beautician. Laurence lives in St. Paul and works as a cashier-secretary and also is an exotic dancer, the Pioneer Press said.

Held in Baby's

Alcoholism Death

WASHINGTON BEACH, Calif.,

7 (UPI).—A Marine sergeant is 21-year-old girl friend were without bail today in the of the woman's year-old son.

child, Myron L. Reynolds, July 10 of peritonitis and is caused by alcoholism, according to coroner's investigator Cale.

Garry W. Rapp, 31, and elita L. Reynolds, 21, a 22, as first were charged felonious child neglect and ed on bail. They were later ed on murder charges after xoner's report.

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Severe U.S. Anti-Bombing Law Urged by Local Authorities

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI).

in desperation, local and state authorities are beseeching Congress for far-reaching measures to help them combat the alarming increase in terrorist bombings.

Broad support has emerged for some proposals advanced by those charged with trying to catch, convict and punish the guilty. Among these is a proposed law controlling the sale, use and storage of explosives.

But other proposals, such as suggestions for electronic surveillance and for changing rules of evidence, raise constitutional questions and

are opposed by civil libertarians.

The pleas for drastic action are being made before the Permanent Senate Investigations subcommittee as it pursues an inquiry into the nationwide wave of bombings.

Sen. John L. McClellan, D., Ark., the subcommittee chairman, agrees that electronic surveillance is necessary. He has urged the states to adopt laws patterned after the federal law permitting official eavesdropping under court order.

The frustration of law enforcement officers who have been unable to solve most of the bombings was best summed up by Patrick Tighe, chief of the Iowa Bureau of Investigation.

Against "Technicalities"
He told the subcommittee that evidence should be admitted at trials "on the grounds of the guilt or innocence of an individual and not by arguing the technicalities of the legal instrument."

Other officials want the subcommittee to approve legislation that would let them use in a state court prosecution evidence that had been obtained illegally, for example by wiretap.

Attorney General Richard C. Turner of Iowa told the subcommittee that rules barring use of such evidence, now embodied in two Supreme Court decisions, often turn loose criminals who have confessed voluntarily or who have been found in possession of the most damning evidence.

Mr. Turner also urged that prosecutors be permitted to comment on a defendant's refusal to testify, a courtroom procedure that is now unconstitutional. As for electronic surveillance, he said it is necessary, adding:

"The privacy invaded... is the privacy of criminals, privacy used to conceal their destructive activities."

Charles A. O'Brien, California Chief Deputy Attorney General, pointed out during a recent subcommittee appearance that California is considering legislation to control explosives, and he said such restrictions should be made national policy. As he put it:

"It does not protect California if the militants can still purchase explosives with ease in

Big Oil Slick In Thames Conquered

Firemen, Detergents End Peril to Resorts

LONDON, July 27 (Reuters).—An armada of small boats in the Thames Estuary tonight won a battle to save southeast England beaches from a huge oil slick which at one time formed a 12-mile blazing barrier across the river.

The thousands of gallons of crude oil had been released when the 10,123-ton Spanish vessel Monte Ula collided with a jetty, ripping away a refinery pipeline. The oil ignited, setting barges and other craft alight at their moorings.

More than a hundred firemen fought the fire for three hours before bringing it under control, while tugs and other small boats pumped detergents and emulsifiers on the oil to break it up.

Port Reports Success

The Port of London Authority tonight reported the action successful. Men on shore were dealing with any small oil pockets reaching land on the tide.

More than 40 ships manned by British Navy fire brigades and the Port of London Authority fought the oil slick. A helicopter hovered overhead to direct the operations.

Thameside resorts had been alerted to the danger of oil on beaches. Police on nearby Canary Island had warned residents that cigarette smoking near the shore could start an inferno.

After the collision, the Bilbao-registered Monte Ula was beached in the river on soft sand. The ship was refloated and proceeded upriver to Tilbury docks.

Inmate Loses Bid For Sex in Jail

ATLANTA, July 27 (UPI).—Sex is not a constitutional right—particularly for prison inmates—U.S. District Judge Sidney O. Smith has ruled.

A federal penitentiary inmate, John Brent Tarlton, appealed for a court order requiring Warden J. J. Clark to permit sexual relations during visits by Tarlton's wife.

Tarlton contended that his rights were violated under the Eighth Amendment, which prohibits "cruel and unusual punishment."

Judge Smith acknowledged that sexual visitations had been allowed in experiments by other countries but he knew of "no case which requires or permits such practice in United States institutions."

Britain Names a New Envoy To Bolster Persia Gulf Policy

LONDON, July 27 (AP).—Britain today moved to strengthen its Persian Gulf policy in line with the Conservative government's aim to maintain a military presence in a region that has become a target of Soviet penetration.

The move came as British security men guarded the 60-year-old Sultan Said Bin Taimour in a swank London clinic. He is recovering from bullet wounds sustained during a palace coup in Salalah, where he was ousted last week as ruler of Muscat and Oman.

A Foreign Office announcement said Geoffrey G. Arthur will take over from Sir Stewart Crawford as political resident in Bahrain, the fabulously rich oil-producing island. Mr. Arthur, who is an assistant under secretary at the Foreign Office, has won a reputation for being one of the British government's most outstanding Middle East experts.

Policy Supervisor Named

The Foreign Office also announced that Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home has called Sir William Luce, former governor of Aden, out of retirement to undertake the special mission of supervising and coordinating British policy toward the Persian Gulf area.

As Sir Alec's personal envoy, Sir William, a highly experienced member of Britain's old-time colonial service, will visit Gulf countries from time to time and will seek to settle disputes that may arise to threaten Britain's plans for maintaining forces in the area.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Sultan Said Bin Taimour is in no danger but his injuries seem likely to keep him hospitalized for quite a while.

May Recognize Son

The British government is expected to recognize the autocratic sultan's son as the new ruler of the state of Muscat and Oman. He is 30-year-old, Oxford-educated Sultan Said Bin Qabus. Meantime,

Two Quakes Jolt Southern Japan

TOKYO, July 27 (UPI).—Two strong earthquakes hit the southern island of Kyushu yesterday, disrupting the region's railway traffic and panicking residents. Police said 13 persons were injured.

The seismological observatory said the first tremor, with an intensity of 7.0 magnitude, struck at 7:41 a.m. and the second, 6.3 in magnitude, at 4:10 p.m.

The observatory said both shocks, which caused no serious damage, originated 25 miles out in the Ryuganada Sea and were felt in many places throughout western Honshu and Shikoku Islands.

the Foreign Office reported, all is quiet in that million-strong Persian Gulf state.

The appointment of Mr. Arthur to the key post of political resident in Bahrain came as a surprise. Mr. Arthur, who will take up his post this September, has been active in the execution of British Middle East policy, with special reference to the Arab-Israeli dispute, which looks like moving into a crucial new phase of delicate negotiations.

Mr. Arthur, also Oxford-educated, is 50 and has served in Cairo and Kuwait. He knows Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek, French, German and Italian.

Denying Norwegians Were Drunk

Fulvia Captain Says Italians In Crew Stormed Lifeboats

OSLO, July 27 (AP).—Italians in the crew of the ill-fated cruise ship Fulvia "had to be held back by force" to stop them from storming the lifeboats ahead of the passengers, the commanding officer, Capt. Christopher Fasting, testified today.

In the first day of a maritime court inquiry into the July 19 loss of the Fulvia, Capt. Fasting emphatically denied Italian press reports that some passengers said the Norwegian seamen were drunk. Capt. Fasting praised the Norwegian officers and seamen for doing their duty. But he said some of the Italian service personnel, such as stewards and galley workers—not accustomed to the laws of the sea—had to be held back by force from the lifeboats.

He did not elaborate on the trouble with the Italian personnel. Answering questions by the presiding judge, Odd Floen, the captain said that during the embarkation into lifeboats "there was good order. The passengers showed remarkable calm and good conduct. They were in a mixture of evening dress and night clothes."

Brandy for Passengers Asked about reported drunkenness among the crew, Capt. Fasting testified:

"There was no drunkenness. When the passengers were ordered into the boats, the Italian chief purser Benya asked if I would permit him to serve brandy aboard the lifeboats because some of the passengers were only in night clothes."

"I saw no reason why this should not be done. These people were the only ones served alcohol."

Earlier the captain testified that the public address system failed and it took 45 minutes before the carbon dioxide fire extinguishers were put into play.



OUSTED—A file photo of Sultan Said Bin Taimour of Muscat and Oman, who has been deposed by his son.

30 Minutes to Boats

Capt. Fasting told the court the fire in the engine room was discovered at 1:50 a.m. Five minutes later an alarm sounded and at 2:10 it sounded again. It took less than half an hour to get all 448 passengers to their life boat stations, he said. Everyone was off the ship in 10 hours, he said.

The ship's crew had run from cabin to cabin to wake up the passengers but Capt. Fasting maintained this would have been done as an extra precaution in any event and was not directly related to the failure of the public address system.

Kekkonen at UN, Ending U.S. Visit

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 27 (UPI).—Finnish President Urho Kekkonen conferred with Secretary-General Thant for 35 minutes today on an official visit to the United Nations.

A UN spokesman said they discussed "matters of interest, including the Middle East and the question of European security." Today was the last day of Mr. Kekkonen's five-day U.S. visit. Yesterday he relaxed in Woods Hole, Mass., a state which has many Finnish residents.

N.Y. Train Tie-Up

NEW YORK, July 27 (UPI).—More than 500 commuters were forced to flee through a dark, smoke-filled tunnel today when a fire broke out on railroad tracks leading into Grand Central Terminal.

Caetano Held Free Now to Revise Policy

Opposition Chief Says His 'Alibi' Is Gone

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, July 27 (NYT).—The death of former Portuguese dictator Antonio de Oliveira Salazar frees his successor, Premier Marcello Caetano, to initiate significant changes in the country's foreign and domestic policies, a leader of the Portuguese opposition said here today.

"Caetano has inherited an empty kingdom, a desert," commented Mario Soares, a 45-year-old lawyer, who was an unsuccessful Socialist candidate for parliament in Lisbon last October. "His problem now is whether to continue to rule over a graveyard or work to revive Portugal and make it flourish."

According to Mr. Soares, who was jailed 12 times under the Salazar regime and who could find nothing good to say about the dead man he characterized as his family's "ferocious enemy," the dictator's death "leaves Caetano with his hands free to do what he wants."

While Salazar was alive, even totally incapacitated, as he had been since his stroke in September, 1968, his successor could plead concern about the possibility of the older man returning to power, Mr. Soares said.

Soares Cries 'Alibi'

However, Mr. Soares feels that Mr. Caetano used the Salazar shadow and the threat of the "ultras"—extremist Salazar supporters—as an "alibi" for not changing Portuguese policy. "Now that Salazar has disappeared completely from the scene," Mr. Soares told an interviewer, "we will see if Caetano really has his own, different policies."

In Mr. Soares's view, the first changes should come in the nation's colonial policy. "There is no miracle solution," he said, speaking of the protracted war in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. "But by initiating a fraternal dialogue with the African nationalists, the government could find a solution that will permit self-determination."

On the domestic side, Mr. Soares said, Mr. Caetano, if he wishes to reverse Salazar policies, should end press censorship, permit full freedom of political organization and authorize the institution of trade unions with the right to strike. Further, he declared, the power of the secret police to hold suspects six months without trial or access to lawyers must be ended.

Mr. Soares is in Rome working on a book about Portugal. He plans to return home this fall. He arrives because of public remarks he has made about his country during his eight-year absence.

Ex-Chief Justice Of Canada, Robert Taschereau, Dies

MONTREAL, July 27 (AP).—Robert Taschereau, 73, former chief justice of Canada, died last night following a brief illness.

Mr. Taschereau was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1960 and was appointed chief justice in 1963. He retired in 1967.

One of the highlights of his distinguished legal career was his membership on the Royal Commission on Espionage in 1946. The two-man commission was set up after Igor Gouzenko, former cipher clerk at the Russian Embassy in Ottawa, disclosed the existence of a spy ring in Canada.

Adm. Sullman Exalt

CAIRO, July 27 (AP).—Adm. Sullman Exalt, 60, former commander of the Egyptian Navy, died Saturday following a short illness, an announcement said yesterday. Adm. Exalt was pensioned off following the Arab-Israeli war in 1967.

Karel Novotny

BOMBAY, July 27 (Reuters).—Karel Novotny, 49, Czechoslovakia's vice-consul in Bombay, died here today after a brief illness. Mr. Novotny had spent the last ten years in India—four in New Delhi and six here.

Brown Will Not Seek Parliament Seat Again

LONDON, July 27 (UPI).—George Brown, 55, former foreign secretary and deputy leader of the Labor party, announced yesterday that he will not run again for the Parliament seat he lost last month after holding it 25 years.

He told supporters from his constituency of Belper, in northwest England, that he made his decision because he will be 60 years old by the time of the next general election.

Mr. Brown first won his seat in the 1945 Labor landslide. He was defeated by 2,134 votes in the June 15 election by his Conservative opponent, Geoffrey Stewart-Smith.

German Airports Get Arab Hijack Threat

MUNICH, July 27 (AP).—West German airports were under close scrutiny today following an Arab threat that a plane would be hijacked shortly to force the release of three Arabs held in connection with an attack on an El Al Israel airliner Feb. 10, an aviation spokesman said.

He said the threats were concentrated on major airports in Hamburg, Hannover and Munich. The Munich prosecutor was unable to say when the trial of the three Arabs would start.



Portugal's Antonio Salazar greeted by the president, Adm. Americo Thomaz.

Treated the People as 'Children'

Portugal's Ascetic and Durable Dictator

By Alden Whitman

AN anomaly among modern dictators, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar exemplified the power of a negative personality. He was ascetic rather than exuberant; aloof rather than gregarious; professorial rather than demagogic; understated rather than ostentatious. Yet he held Portugal in thrall for more than 40 years, a record of durability unmatched by Francisco Franco, Benito Mussolini or Adolf Hitler, his flashier Fascist counterparts and good friends.

He accomplished this feat by pleasing the rich and conservative landowners, bankers and industrialists—the celebrated "hundred families"—by spending up to 40 percent of his country's budget on the armed forces; by muzzling the press and the trade unions; by operating an efficient security police that was not publicly bloodthirsty; by holding the economy notably stable; and by keeping the mass of the nation's 9 million people poor and illiterate (per capita income, about \$390, was the lowest in Western Europe and literacy was the highest).

His dedicated resistance to change in an era of social and political flux expanded to Portugal's colonies, euphemistically called "overseas territories" whose combined population totaled 10 million. Portugal's chief holdings in Africa, stayed securely tied to the mother country. The presence of 100,000 troops in these territories (in 1968) helped of course, to enforce colonial rule. Moreover, since 1961, all Africans in Portuguese territories held Portuguese citizenship.

Quiet Autocrat

A quiet autocrat who sedulously avoided any personal appeal to popular passions, Salazar was nonetheless completely candid about his totalitarianism. "The Portuguese must be treated as children: too much too often would spoil them," he once remarked, adding:

"The truth is that I am profoundly anti-parliamentary. I hate the speeches, the verbosity, the flowery, meaningless interpolations, the way we great ideas, but just around futilities, nothingness from the point of view of the national good."

On another occasion, drawing a distinction between his dictatorship and Mussolini's, he said:

"Now obviously our dictatorship is similar to the Fascist dictatorship in its strengthening of authority, in the war which it declares on certain democratic principles, in its nationalist character, on its maintenance of the social order. It is different, however, in its methods of renovation. The Fascist dictatorship is leaning toward a pagan Caesarism."

For his part, Mr. Salazar preferred to work in harness with the dominant Roman Catholic Church, whose moralities and rectitudes he ardently shared. Indeed, Mr. Salazar's Portugal, on the surface, was a remarkably stable and straitlaced country, and the dictator's simple and austere personal life, with its daily prayers and attendance at mass, was an example that he hoped his countrymen would follow.

Mr. Salazar frequently explained, in his dry, humorless voice, that his regime was based on "five values which it is necessary to defend. They were: God, country, authority, family and work."

"My life is my work," Mr. Salazar often said. It appeared to be true, for his life was celibate and frugal and without song, wives or mistresses. A bachelor, he lived in a two-and-a-half-story yellow painted stone house near Sao Bento Palace, the government seat in Lisbon. It was connected by a passage with a church where he often went to pray. Behind the ten-foot-high, whitewashed walls of the house was a garden of pines, palms and flowers. His only reported hobby was tending the flowers. Apart from a housekeeper, Mr. Salazar shared the house with two daughters, Maria Antonia and Micaela, whom he adopted as babies 20 years ago.

Although there was opposition to Mr. Salazar, it was divided and weak, a circumstance that permitted him to govern with supreme confidence. He forbade strikes, ignored the intellectuals and kept politics to a minimum. A Western diplomat believed that 40 years of repressive tactics had reduced most of the population to apathy. Lisbon, the capital of the Indian-size country, was under his rule, an orderly, subdued city, full of quiet, somber, patient people.

This greatness was characteristic of the dictator's life from the outset. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar was born April 28, 1889, at Vimieiro, a village near Santa Comba Dao in Beira Alta province of northern Portugal. His parents were Antonio and Maria Salazar, peasants and innkeepers. Ambitious for their offspring, they sent their four daughters and only son to literate neighbors for instruction until a village school was opened in 1899.

After a year, Antonio qualified for admission to a Jesuit seminary, where "the little priest," as his classmates termed him, studied until 1908. Although the youth took preliminary orders, he decided after two years at Via Sacra College that his true vocation was education.

Opposition Divided

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After a year, Antonio qualified for admission to a Jesuit seminary, where "the little priest," as his classmates termed him, studied until 1908. Although the youth took preliminary orders, he decided after two years at Via Sacra College that his true vocation was education.

He entered the University of Coimbra in 1910 at a time of revolutionary upheaval in the country. Republicanism was the order of the day, and King Manuel II was deposed as a prelude to the introduction of a parliamentary system modeled on Britain's. Political and economic confusion ensued, which created a "pagan" impression on the young university student.

Working his way by tutoring ("tutoring" did two things for me: it kept me in the university and it kept me out of trouble"), Mr. Salazar received his bachelor of arts degree in 1914. He was promptly named to the teaching staff, and by 1918 he was a full professor of economics with two monographs—one on the gold standard and the other on agriculture—to his credit. In 1918 he added another degree—a doctorate in law.

Mr. Salazar edged into politics by helping to form the Catholic Center party, which professed the social principles of the 19th-century papal encyclical "Rerum novarum." And in 1921 he was one of three Centerists elected to the Cortes, or parliament. After one session, however, he resigned to return to academic life on the ground that parliamentary debates were exercises in futility.

When, in May, 1926, a military coup overthrew the government, the victorious generals asked Mr. Salazar, reputed to be an economic wizard, to take over the ministry of finance. He demanded a free hand to execute his reforms, and, this being refused, he went back to teaching.

Two years later, however, Gen. Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona engineered his election as president of Portugal. He promptly put Mr. Salazar in charge of the nation's purse strings. By cutting public spending and by judicious taxation he succeeded, within a year, in balancing the budget for the first time since 1910. Soon, too, he liquidated the foreign debt and lifted the escudo, the monetary unit, to a premium on foreign exchanges.

This feat gave him the levers of power, which he never relinquished until his stroke. He formalized his position as strongman by becoming premier in 1928 and by drafting a constitution for his Estado Novo, or new state. Approved by a plebiscite in 1933, the charter proclaimed Portugal "a unitary and corporative state." In practice, there was one party—Mr. Salazar's—in the Corporative

Assembly. However, the president appointed the premier, who named the cabinet, which was not responsible to the assembly.

Held Many Posts
In the early days of the new charter, Mr. Salazar gave full support to Generalissimo Francisco Franco, whose government he recognized in 1938. And in these years of ferment on the Iberian Peninsula he created a youth movement along Hitlerian lines, principally to prepare youngsters for military service, and the Portuguese Legion, which was dedicated to combating internal communism. These organizations proved useful in putting down a popular outbreak in Lisbon just before World War II.

In the war he maintained neutrality at a very considerable profit to the country. The money came from Britain and the United States for use of the Azores Islands as para and air bases. After the war, Portugal, although shunning the United Nations until 1955, joined NATO in 1949.

The war created pressures in Portugal for some measure of democracy, and in 1945 Mr. Salazar permitted opposition candidates to seek office. The Mr. Vimeiro Unidade Democratica, a loose coalition, was quickly suppressed, however, when it started to exhibit some strangeness. In 1946 it was outlawed as a Communist front.

Presidency Declined

When President Carmona died in 1951, Mr. Salazar was offered the presidency, which he declined, saying he did not possess "the moral, nor possibly the physical strength to star a new life in a new office. He remained as premier, however, acting with undiminished vigor to counteract opposition, at home and nationalism in the colonies. The latter broke into the open in 1961, when Portugal possessed the Cape Verde Islands, Guinea, Angola and Mozambique in Africa; the Goencuela in India; Macao in China; and Timor in the South Pacific.

The Goa enclave, which had been Portuguese for 400 years, was forcibly incorporated into India in December, 1961. Although there were bitter protests, Portugal was obliged to accede to the fait accompli but there was no such access in Africa.

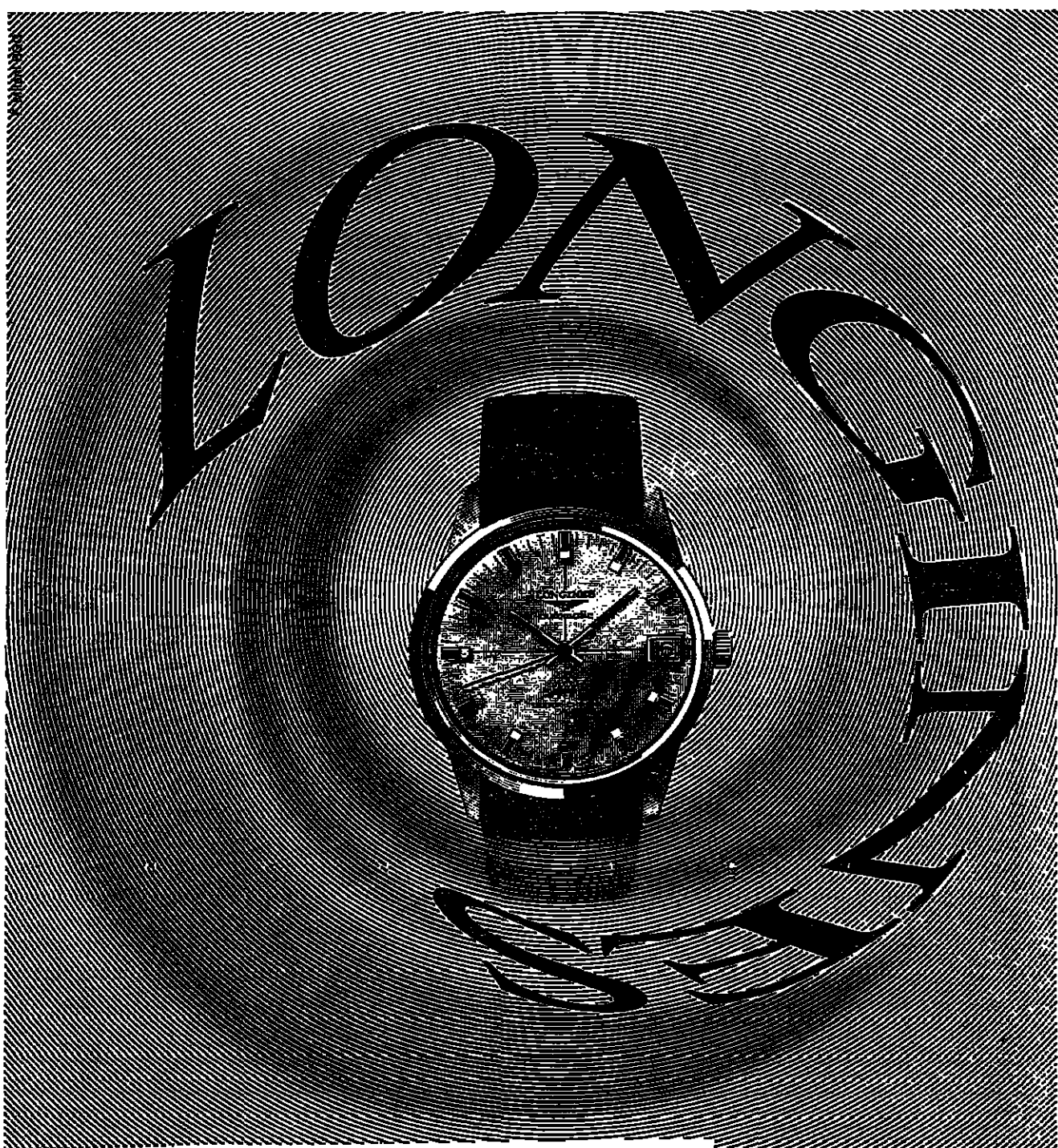
A long and nagging insurrectionist movement began in Angola, Portugal's largest (if areas) possession in Africa, in 1961.

To this revolt, Mr. Salazar responded with two-pronged: bomb the blacks into submission and to attempt to end corruption and venality among their rulers and economic exploiters. Ultimately he was able to contain the revolt—or, at least to maintain superficial order—by force of arms and instituting some reforms.

Heavy Price Paid

The price was heavy. There was a pronounced strain on the budget from military costs. Moreover, at least 1,500 of floors and soldiers were killed over seven years. But Mr. Salazar was stubborn. "Portugal's rights in these territories," he asserted, "derive from discovery and from occupation of lands which were mostly uninhabited."

The cost of suppressing African nationalism was also apparent at home. There was an abortive revolt that came to a series of plots that came to nothing. The most serious recent opposition was led by Mario Soares. Mr. Salazar discredited his forces in 1968, however, and had him deported definitively to the lonely equatorial island of Sao Tomé.



In the vanguard of the electronic measurement of time, Longines is evidently also in the forefront of the manufacture of a classical wrist watch. No wrist watch sold in the world today can claim to be more precise than a Longines Ultra-Chron.

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LONGINES
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Device at Factory Fails to Explode

Bomb Blasts Damage Belfast Bar

IST, July 27 (AP).—A tower and his family escaped when two bomb explosions hit their inn here today. Bombing of the Grove Bar, a grove airport, has not been connected by police with the violence that has shaken Ireland.

Explosions, one behind and front of the tavern, caused damage. The only injury, a nine-year-old Marie Connolly, cut her foot on broken glass.

A security guard discovered a bomb in a flower bed at a shoe factory near Belfast. Police immediately evacuated 1,000 employees. There was no explosion, United Press International reported.

Incident occurred at the shoe factory in Banbridge, about 25 miles southwest of Belfast. (As Banbridge, a police spokesman said: "The bomb had been set to go off but had misfired. It would have caused considerable damage if it had gone off.")

The spokesman called the incident "an obvious attempt by a determined bomber to disrupt a peaceful community."

Meanwhile, the Apprentice Boys of Derry, a Protestant group that traditionally celebrates the relief of Derry by a Protestant army on Aug. 12, have decided to go ahead with their program this year, despite a six-month police ban on processions.

They have not yet decided whether to defy the ban by holding a parade or to mark the "glorious twelfth" in some more legal way. They may take a cue from the people of Kesh, County Tyrone, who held their annual Orange Order celebrations on Saturday by "walking" 1,000 strong through the village. Police said later that "it was not a procession in the true sense of the word."

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Rodents Imperil Colombia Because of Cat Shortage

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 27 (NYT).—A critical shortage of cats is threatening the lives of many Colombians as well as large sectors of the agricultural economy. The government is planning to import cats while studying ways of increasing the domestic cat population.

The shortage has stimulated an alarming increase in rats, mice and other rodents, according to Hector Collazos, Fenalosa, director of the division of environmental sanitation of the Ministry of Health. Persons are being bitten and falling prey to rodent-carried diseases. Rodents infest farms.

Mr. Collazos has charged that the "indiscriminate use of insecticides and fumigation chemicals in recent years had exterminated the cat population in many regions without halting the vast explosion in the numbers of rodents." Rodents seem immune to the chemicals, he said.

United Nations, N.Y., July 27 (AP).—After years of study, a team of UN experts is still baffled by the real cause of crime.

The paper nevertheless listed what it described as the main aspects of development which have been thought to be potentially crime-inducing. They include urbanization, industrialization, population growth, farm-to-city migration and technological change.

Real Causes of Crime Baffle UN Experts

The problem is that the team investigated every generally accepted condition associated with criminal behavior, from broken homes and mental deficiency, delinquent sub-culture, child neglect and poverty, and still failed to find a reliable guide.

Their paper showed that there were at least as many young persons subjected to such conditions who did not commit crime as those who did.

That it is already possible, making certain assumptions about population and police strength among other factors, to project in broad terms the amount and type of crime in a society five years ahead. And using such projections, it says, authorities could take the opportunity to try different schemes to see which might reduce the crime level.

S. Intention

Duties

Carries EEC

Richard Norton-Taylor.

SSSLS, July 27 (WP).—Market officials today expressed concern at the U.S. Treasury's decision to open up leading to increased on some community farm to the United States.

reek the Treasury was asked. Odin Langen, R., Minn., into the possible application interlocking duties against imports of barley and from France.

legislation states that "existing duties" must be on subsidized imports. In a statute has only been a couple of times since War II.

w Policemen N.Y. City Have

cord Low IQs

YORK, July 27 (NYT).—Average IQ scores of recruits to the police department in 1969 were the lowest in recent years according to figures by the Justice Dept.

average score of the 2,075 brought into the department classes last year was 98.20, a class of 358 men averaged 9. The average was 107.7 in 1964 and 105.75 in 1968.

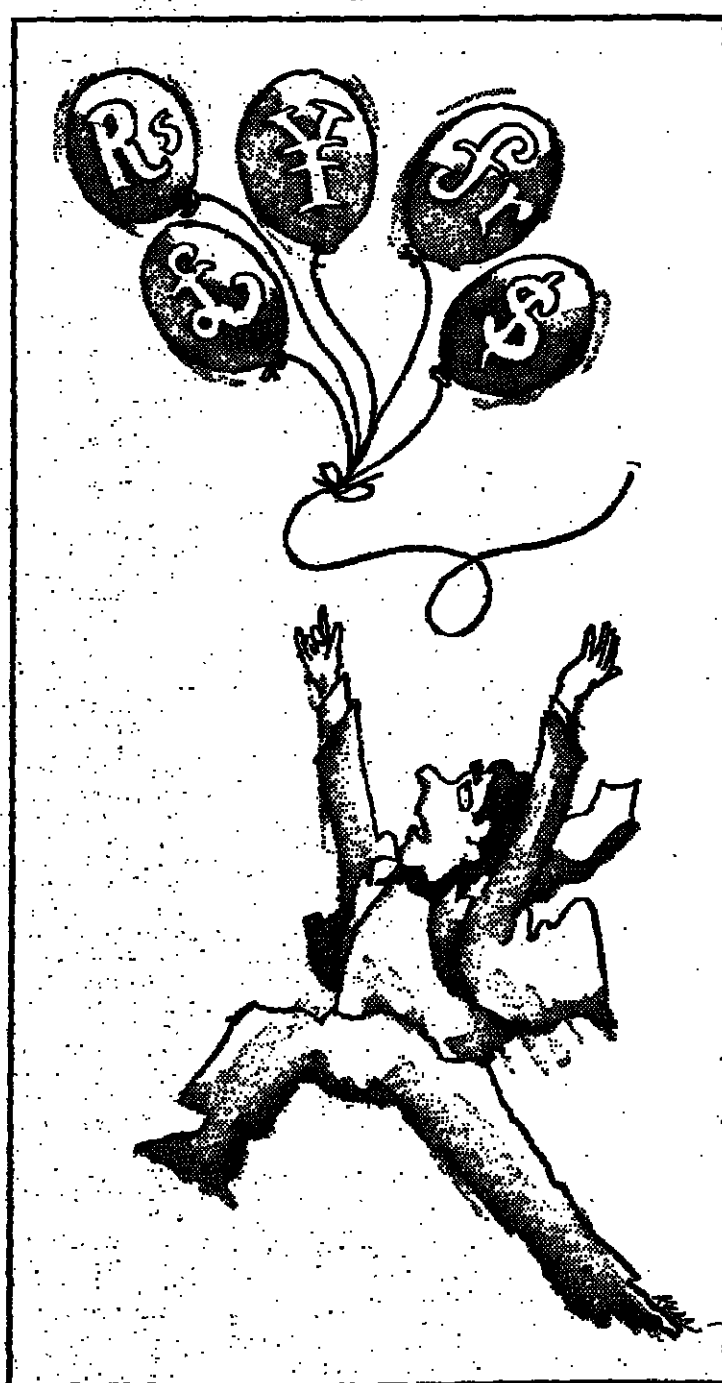
Dues Reduced U.S., Russia

ED NATIONS, July 27. The United States' share "taxes" will drop slightly for three years. So will the paid by the Soviet Union. of the super powers will tax break because of a cut in Japan's assessment 1971-73 period.

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American Express International Banking Corporation

Disillusionment in Havana

Fidel Castro is a truly extraordinary dictator. Not only has his ideology been vague around the edges and his improvisations on Marxist themes frequently surprising, but he has carried candor to a point seldom seen in regimes depending on the prestige of a single man. His account of Cuba's economic (and psychological) difficulties on the 17th anniversary of his attack on the Moncada Barracks was truly devastating. It was a very frank admission of incompetence in government and of failures of will among the people.

The lesson for which Castro's Cuba provides the object is only peripherally a condemnation of socialism. The real moral, if radical youth could only grasp it, is that motivation without qualifications, youth without experience, enthusiasm without discipline, may make a revolution, but cannot make a state. For those sympathetic to Castro, from the very beginning, have spoken of the spirit of his revolution as if it were a good thing itself. It has been described in terms very similar to those which student activists used to depict their emotions during, say, the seizure of a college building, or which those who sat out the rainy weekend at the Woodstock Festival employed about the sense of unity and happy companionship at the event. Castro's revolution did evoke dedication and a sense of high en-

deavor. But it does not feed the Cubans, nor sustain that general recognition of the need for working efficiently toward a common goal that is necessary to make any revolutionary society work. Nor did it bring out of the mass, nor instill among the leaders, that dull but essential administrative effectiveness which every social order requires.

There have been reports from Latin America that radical youth there is turning from Castro; that it regards him as aging in revolutionary fervor. Youth, in other words, refuses to do what Castro has done: admit that the bread-and-butter job of feeding a nation requires talents as well as devotion to an ideal; that the best of revolutionary intentions—whether they involve sacrificing other parts of the economy to achieve some prestigious goal in Cuban sugar production or, as in China, create chaos by trying to do everything at once—can lead to a restricted diet and clientship to the Soviet Union.

China has taken refuge from its dilemma in "permanent revolution." Castro is still trying to make his revolution work. Neither offers much encouragement to youthful radicals, if they could grasp the facts of these massive failures. But then if they could exercise their critical faculties to that extent, they might not be youthful radicals in the first place.

SALT and Safeguard...

The administration's claim that success in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) with Russia requires congressional authorization of an expanded Safeguard program is the least credible of the many unconvincing arguments made for this antiballistic missile (ABM) system in the past year.

The Soviet Union has suggested that ABMs could be limited at "zero level," rather than at low or higher levels. This apparent readiness to ban missile defense entirely opens an attractive prospect. The hypothetical Pentagon thesis that the Soviet Union might clandestinely "upgrade" its thousands of anti-aircraft missiles into an effective anti-missile defense is based on the theory that they would be secretly linked to the giant ABM radars. If those radars and the rest of the embryo Soviet ABM system around Moscow are dismantled, that would also demolish the argument that Russia could alter the power balance quickly by deploying secretly manufactured ABM launchers around those radars, which take five or six years to construct.

If missile defense were entirely banned, the Pentagon's argument for deploying MIRV multiple warhead missiles at this time would also collapse. MIRV (multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicle) is sought to insure penetration of a heavy

Soviet missile defense if Moscow should build one. With a "zero ABM" agreement at SALT, no one could argue that the Soviet Union could deploy a missile defense in the future faster than the United States could increase its offensive capability to overcome it.

Yet the Nixon administration, in its new Vienna proposals, reportedly has not proposed a MIRV ban. On the contrary it has made unnecessary demands for intrusive on-site inspection, something it knows is anathema to Moscow. In discussions at SALT of a possible MIRV deployment halt. For 18 months the Pentagon has been permitted to press ahead on testing and, more recently, deployment of the American MIRV.

The Soviet suggestion of an ABM ban evidently has not been rejected, it reportedly remains among the alternative "low level" ABM limits presented in the American proposals. But there are indications that the administration prefers, and will seek at SALT, an ABM agreement that would permit both sides to have systems equal to or larger than the obsolete 64-missile defense the Soviet Union has deployed.

The agreement the administration now projects at Vienna would not halt the strategic arms race, but would continue it in a seemingly controlled form. The degree of control, however, would be an illusion.

... And the Future

With ABM systems deployed on both sides, even at a low level, there would be a continuous race for qualitative improvement and, every few years, replacement of the system with a new generation of antimissiles, radars and computers. Far more dangerous, absence of limits on MIRV would permit a rapid multiplication of separately targeted nuclear delivery vehicles in the strategic offensive missile forces of both sides. A fivefold increase is now under way in the American forces from 1,700 to about 8,000 nuclear delivery vehicles.

Moreover, a race to improve the accuracy of MIRV warheads would also be beyond control, giving each side at some point the capability of destroying the other's fixed land-based ICBMs. Fixed land-based missiles would be made obsolete by this development and both countries would be forced to replace them with sea-based or mobile land-based ICBMs.

The tens of billions of dollars that would be devoted in this post-SALT arms race is reason enough to seek to avoid such an evolution. But even more important would be the dangerous instabilities that would be repeatedly introduced by permitting the stable nuclear balance that now exists to give way to a new kind of missile race.

The issue that confronts the Senate as it opens debate on the defense authorization bill, which includes funds both for ABM expansion and the rapidly growing MIRV deployment program, is not how to help the administration achieve the SALT agreement it seeks. The real issue is how to influence the administration to seek the kind of SALT agreement the country and the world needs. That would be an agreement banning both ABM and MIRV.

The Senate has already overwhelmingly voted a resolution urging the administration to propose a halt in ABM and MIRV deployment on both sides while SALT talks proceed. The need now, in voting the defense authorization bill, is to put in escrow what-ever funds are voted for ABM and MIRV deployment until the administration, which has ignored the moratorium vote, implements the Senate resolution.

It may be inconvenient to permit the ABM and MIRV programs to grind to a halt pending the outcome of the SALT negotiations. But no strategic necessity requires that they go forward at this time, while every imperative arms control demands that they be halted before it is too late.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Nasser Reply

Nasser thus said yes to Mr. Nixon and the Rogers plan, a dwelled-on yes "in the face of the world." His speech is very clever. Of course he distorts somewhat the famous Rogers plan but his argumentations place Israel in a very delicate position for sending its official answer to the White House.

In short, the speech could make one optimistic if one did not have the impression that behind this politico-diplomatic game many things are still concealed and, above all, if words had the same meaning for all and sundry. But the dialogue of the deaf does not seem ended.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 28, 1895

ST. PETERSBURG—Private advices from Vladivostok to the Novorossiysk state that Japan is rapidly placing her army and navy upon a war footing. Two cruisers, purchased from Peru, have just arrived. Japanese crews will shortly leave for England to man the three 12,000-ton cruisers that Japan has ordered there. Great excitement prevails in the Mikado's dominions; and a war feeling has become general.

Fifty Years Ago

July 28, 1920

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Governor Calvin Coolidge, Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, today received the official notification of his nomination at Northampton, Mass. The town was all astir and received an influx of visitors from all parts of the country, who paraded the streets during the morning. Governor Coolidge, in his acceptance speech, generally followed Senator Harding's ideas and platform.



Central Questions in the Middle East

By William Tuohy

CAIRO—Will Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser pull the Arab world with him toward a peaceful solution to the Middle East war? Or, faced with Arab commando intransigence, will he temporize and compromise, thus impeding a settlement?

Will Israeli intransigence make these matters academic? Will Israel allow Mr. Nasser to regain the occupied territories as part of a settlement so that he can claim peace with honor?

These are the central questions raised in the minds of Middle East observers by President Nasser's acceptance of the United States peace proposals for seeking an end to the grinding Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Nasser's role in the days and weeks to come will be critical. Even if he has thrust the immediate burden of reply on the Israelis by his favorable response to Washington's proposals, the Palestinian guerrillas, by their total rejection of a peaceful settlement, have put Mr. Nasser very much on the spot.

Over the months, a showdown between the Egyptian leader and the commandos has been brewing, and analysts here believe that it may be near the flashpoint.

By tacitly agreeing to recognize the State of Israel in exchange for the return of the occupied Arab territories, and for a settlement to the Palestinian refugee trouble, Mr. Nasser has placed himself in a direct confrontation with the Arab commando leadership.

The commandos reject any settlement that does not destroy the State of Israel as now constituted. And over the months, commando chief Yasser Arafat has come to rival Mr. Nasser in popularity among the Arabs.

Thus it will be no easy task for the Egyptian president to force through a settlement over Palestinian objections and the question is whether Mr. Nasser has the strength and the stomach to do so.

Doubts on Israel

All this, of course, is contingent on a favorable Israeli response to the Washington peace proposals, and it is considered highly doubtful here that Israel is prepared to give up enough of the occupied territory to satisfy Mr. Nasser and the other Arab leaders.

This is thought to be the reason Mr. Nasser has been so pessimistic in his statements accepting the Washington plan.

Reports from Israel suggest that the initial reaction there to the Egyptian response to the peace proposals is that Mr. Nasser is pulling off some international trickery.

But in Cairo, most impartial Western diplomats believe that Mr. Nasser genuinely wants peace for Egypt.

"Nasser would dearly like a settlement," said one senior diplomat. "The Egyptians are tired of the war. But Nasser needs a settlement in which he will not lose face."

Another observer added: "Nasser gives the picture of a man desiring peace but keen to get it. He has seen so many opportunities slip by."

Should the prospects for a reasonable settlement begin to emerge as a result of the American initiative, observers here believe, Mr. Nasser could get most of the Arab world to go along with him.

Currently, he is thought to be able to count on the support of Jordan, Lebanon, the Sudan, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Kuwait.

Syria has always resisted a peaceful settlement, but the Syrians are embroiled in an ideological conflict with neighboring Iraq, and they have been moving closer to Cairo recently.

Iraq has been adamantly against Mr. Nasser's acceptance, but being on the eastern flank of the Arab world, and not contiguous to Israel, Iraq would find itself isolated

should Mr. Nasser decide to settle. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia has opposed a peaceful settlement, but observers think that if the Arabs get back East Jerusalem, the third holiest city in Islam, Faisal too would go along with Mr. Nasser.

The most important group in opposition to a peaceful Middle East formula are the Palestinian guerrillas, who have gained enormous power since the June, 1967, war.

It is a matter of conjecture whether the commandos actually hold a veto power in any settlement—whether their spilling role is decisive or whether they can be mollified, or even repressed.

In Lebanon, the same Moslem political forces that support the commandos are considered Nasserites and, in the event of a showdown between the guerrillas and Mr. Nasser, the betting is that the Lebanese would support the Egyptian president.

In Jordan, where the guerrillas constitute a virtual state within a state, the army has long been ranked by the high-handed ways of the guerrillas.

Some political observers believe that in the event of an all-out battle between King Hussein's Jordanian forces and the Palesti-

Mild Summer Mood

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—As the President begins a midsummer break at San Clemente, there is evidence of a changed mood in the administration.

The lesson of Cambodia—the lesson that there exists a terrible potential for explosive tension in the United States—has struck home. In a faltering way, with much backing and filling and uncertainty as to how to proceed, the White House is turning to the world a milder, more decent face.

One striking sign of change comes in the matter of relations with critics of the Vietnam war. The administration may not be altering its basic policy on Vietnam, but it is certainly trying to strike a stance that looks less beligerent.

This is the real meaning of the nomination of David Bruce as the chief negotiator in the Paris peace talks. That is why Ambassador Bruce was launched last week with the special fanfare of a National Security Council meeting.

Fence-Mending

On a more private basis, administration officials have been sedulously knitting up relations with critics of the war. Henry Kissinger, the President's chief adviser on national security affairs, has recently had private sessions with Prof. Richard Neustadt of Harvard, president of the Council on Foreign Relations, and the former Paris negotiator Averell Harriman. Secretary of State William Rogers met quietly at the department with four members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—William Fulbright, George Aiken, Mike Mansfield and John Sherman Cooper.

For the same healing purpose, great attention is being given to the presidential commission on Campus Unrest under former Gov. William Scranton. As a special mark of concern for the tragedies of the past, the commission will be visiting Kent State University in Ohio and Jackson State in Mississippi.

Another sign of change lies in the revised Southern strategy. The administration recently filed more than 50 school desegregation suits in the South that would never have been filed a year ago. In a complete reversal of past policy, the Treasury has refused to give tax exemptions to private schools set up to avoid racial integration.

To be sure, these steps drew sharp criticism from Sen. Strom

Thurmond of South Carolina and other Southern Republicans. At an impromptu press conference, the President tried to soothe the critics by pledging that he would not send "vigilantes" down South to enforce desegregation. But the significant fact is that Mr. Nixon did not open a path for the Justice Department to back away from the legal initiatives.

Shultz Role

Lastly, there is the debut of former Secretary of Labor George Shultz in the White House as the director of the Office of Budget and Management. Shultz is a figure of biblical probity—a man who from boarding school through Princeton and the Marines to a leading post in the University of Chicago seems at all times to have been at the dead center of the straight and narrow. Moreover, unlike some of Mr. Nixon's other good guys, Shultz seems to have a sure clout with his boss.

During his first three weeks in the White House, he has put his imprint on everything the President has been doing about the economy. Particularly notable are the emphasis on raising the money supply to speed economic recovery, the threat of a veto against the high-tariff bill coming out of the House Ways and Means Committee, and the continuing push to squeeze money for domestic purposes out of defense spending.

To be sure, Shultz lost a recent fight to cut back funds for highways. He still has to work out relationships with two officials far more disposed to manage the economy in the political interests of administration clients: John Ehrlichman, the President's assistant for domestic affairs, and Casper Weinberger, the Deputy Director of the Budget. But what could be a telltale rumble took place when Weinberger hinted there might soon be a tax increase. Shultz counter-attacked massively when the hint was denied first by the President in a press conference and then by Shultz himself in two successive appearances before the Congress.

The upshot of all this is certainly not a winter of discontent suddenly made glorious summer. The changes that have been wrought are changes in style and tone. But they are changes that put the President more in harmony with the country as he takes some ease at San Clemente.

Antonio Salazar: A Man in a Web

By Tad Szulc

NEW YORK—In March, 1966, this correspondent sat for three hours with Antonio de Oliveira Salazar in the turn-of-the-century sitting room of the Portuguese premier's private residence in Lisbon. The off-the-record conversation, held during this writer's three-year assignment in Portugal and Spain, followed the delivery of Salazar's written answers to a list of written questions and was more revealing of the man than any public statement he had ever made or any of his numerous and rather stilted writings.

Already in his late 70s, Salazar showed himself to be a man extraordinarily well informed on world affairs and firmly opinionated about them.

But the intriguing aspect of this brilliantly developed intellect was that it led Salazar to appreciate a vision of 19th-century thinking. And this, precisely, was the overwhelming theme of his rule over Portugal in the last four decades.

White Burden

Thus Salazar felt that the emancipation of former European colonies in Africa was a colossal error by "misguided" postwar liberals, and he held the United States chiefly responsible for this state of affairs.

Listening to him, one could not doubt his sincerity in believing that the white man—and, in this case the Portuguese man—still held the burden of bringing Africa toward a remote maturity.

In practical application, and the corollary of this conviction, was Portugal's desperate and determined defense of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea against national rebels. While the official Portuguese propaganda insisted that these territories were not colonies but "overseas provinces" of metropolitan Portugal, Salazar in his own curious paternal way believed that they were just that and that it was Portugal's duty to preserve them.

A member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Portugal held a most peculiar concept of this alliance. Because Salazar, the old-fashioned man, held an old-fashioned notion of national honor, he had granted United States bases in the Azores at the end of World War II as an extension of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance, the oldest surviving international alliance in the world.

John C. Wiley, the late United States Ambassador to Portugal, negotiated the bases agreement at a time that Salazar insisted on no military aid and would accept none from the United States exchange for the bases.

This has always been true Salazar's policies even the Portugal's relations with Britain and the United States degenerated, in time, to an unprecedented low level.

An 'Agreement'

Though the bases agreement the United States expired in 1960 and Portugal refused to renegotiate it, the American Army, Navy, Air Force still remain on the Azores under a continuing "gentleman's agreement."

Talking to this correspondent four years ago, Salazar did not attempt to hide his contempt of and British policies in Africa and the refusal to allow his country obtain arms to fight the African war.

He felt that the United States and all of NATO were deserting what he called "Communist danger" in the world. He said that the Western Democracies were "were taken in by notions that coexistence with the Soviet Union possible."

Internally, Salazar's policies likewise based on political conservatism—including a permanent anti-communism—and on his session with sound money, presumably betwixt this one professor of economics.

In the political sense, Salazar a stern dictatorship conducted a day-to-day basis by his ex police. Opposition, dissent, criticism were simply not tolerated. The bleak island of Sao Tom off the African coast, and metropolitan prisons became homes of Salazar's foes.

Salazar was an anachronism personally, he was not an evil man. He was caught in the web of dictatorship he had created, he was both its manager and prisoner.

A man of simple tastes, he was incorruptible. But he tolerated extraordinary degree of corruption around him in the highest circles of his government.

Letters

Dubcek

Early one morning in March, 1948, a few weeks after the Communist take-over of his country, Jan Masaryk's crumpled body was found in the courtyard of the Chancellery in Prague. The official reports stated that his death was due to an accident—he had fallen from a second-floor window—or maybe he had committed suicide because he was despondent. Czechoslovaks, knowing the kind of man he was, didn't believe either story. He was murdered by the Communist regime and its Soviet masters, they said, and still do, even though only recently the Communist government in occupied Prague declared that the exhaustive inquiry into the case, which revealed nothing new, was finally closed.

Now that the zealous Communists have disposed of Masaryk once and for all, they are apparently figuring out how best to finish off another troublesome character, Alexander Dubcek. It had taken Leonid Brezhnev a long time to depose that unorthodox leader of Czechoslovakia because his liberal policies were overwhelmingly backed by the people. But the invasion with its tanks brought him down.

However, the fact that Dubcek has at last been expelled from the Communist party is no guarantee that he will now be left in peace. For the Stalinists, a vindictive lot, who have assumed power, know that as long as he is around he is a liability.

Therefore it should surprise nobody if ultimately he finds his way to liquidation. But before that, he cannot again be resorted to. In any event, the 6,000-word abusive editorial in the Czech party paper, Rude Pravo, as reported in the

International Herald Tribune, July 17, suggests that something is afoot.

It was pointed out that Dub is already a legend. The scurrilous attacks on him are an admission that, far from being the forgotten man, he is still very popular. His name continues to be scrawled on walls and a "mysterious person who nightly roams the streets of Prague with a bucket of paint kept busy oblitterating it from vultures."

Obviously the Communist security police feel that it would be a hardy to do anything hasty drastic in the present situation. They will simply bide their time which is something they are used to.

STEPHEN MADERICE

Clamart, France.

YOUTH Assembly

The recent "World Youth Assembly" at the United Nations, being lamented as a bust. But it is a bust?

Perhaps not if it served to emphasize to our well-meaning, often naive youthful protesters, extent to which their demonstrations are serving the Communist cause.

W. R. MILLER

Hagen, W. Germany.

Which Nixon?

You report that Nixon's call will assemble an "oral history" of his career. Will one get the "Nixon" at one turntable speed or the "Nixon" at another? Or will he hear a stereophonic Nixon engaged in a kitchen debate with himself?

JORDAN ROSSER

London.

- 1970 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1970 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1970 - Stocks and Bonds									
High Low Div. In \$										High Low Div. In \$										High Low Div. In \$									
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2295	164	Goodman 11	13	13	13	13	13	13	2296	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
2296	194	Charnes 1.30	15	15	15	15	15	15	2297	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
2297	194	Charnes 1.30	15	15	15	15	15	15	2298	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
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2301	194	Charnes 1.30	15	15	15	15	15	15	2302	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
2302	194	Charnes 1.30	15	15	15	15	15	15	2303	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
2303	194	Charnes 1.30	15	15	15	15	15	15	2304	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
2304	194	Charnes 1.30	15	15	15	15	15	15	2305	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
2305	194	Charnes 1.30	15	15	15	15	15	15	2306	45	Condit Data	263	304	357	274	357	274	357	274	357	594	474	Dunbrad 1.30	59	49	49	49	49	49
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2307	194																												

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A black and white cartoon illustration of a man in a suit standing on a globe. He has a distressed expression, with his hand on his head and a worried look on his face. The globe shows continents and oceans, with a small figure of a person visible on the surface.

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[illegible]

REISS & CO. BANKERS Zürich Tel.: 051 25.37.22. Buehnenstrasse 2. Securities - Euro-deposits - General Banking	Bank Stocks <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bank of Am. S.P.</td> <td>Mid. Asked</td> <td>Prev.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First Chicago Tr.</td> <td>55 1/2</td> <td>56 1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First Chicago Corp.</td> <td>68</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First Nat. Boston</td> <td>57</td> <td>57 1/2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>First Nat. Tr. Co.</td> <td>63 1/4</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U.S. Trust Co.</td> <td>57 1/2</td> <td>58 1/2</td> </tr> </table>		Bank of Am. S.P.	Mid. Asked	Prev.	First Chicago Tr.	55 1/2	56 1/2	First Chicago Corp.	68	75	First Nat. Boston	57	57 1/2	First Nat. Tr. Co.	63 1/4	64	U.S. Trust Co.	57 1/2	58 1/2	 ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING FINANCIAL COMPANIES IN THE WORLD
	Bank of Am. S.P.	Mid. Asked	Prev.																		
First Chicago Tr.	55 1/2	56 1/2																			
First Chicago Corp.	68	75																			
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First Nat. Tr. Co.	63 1/4	64																			
U.S. Trust Co.	57 1/2	58 1/2																			
*Ex-dividend.																					

This announcement appears as a matter of record.

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July 28, 1970.

Ideal Improvement,' Says Morgan

5. Payments Deficit Seen
inning at \$1 to \$1.5 Billion

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT).—Sufficient data were not yet available, the bank stated, for second-quarter estimates on this basis.

Taking annual figures, Morgan said, "there has been a steady deterioration in the underlying bond market, following a virtual standstill of several weeks," has picked up once again, saying about \$200 million worth would be sold in July, compared with a monthly 1970 average of \$230 million.

In the first seven months, the bank reported, total issues have amounted to \$1.5 billion, down from \$2.5 billion in the same 1969 period, and \$2.8 billion in 1968.

Swiss Banks
Loaned Penn
\$60 Million

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI).—Several months before filing for reorganization under bankruptcy laws, the Penn Central Railroad quietly borrowed about \$60 million from Swiss banks to pay off U.S. lenders who started questioning the line's financial state, congressional testimony revealed today.

Assistant Transportation Secretary James M. Beggs told a House appropriations subcommittee June 11 that Penn decided to pay off \$200 million it had borrowed from commercial channels rather than answer the creditors' questions. It feared other creditors might "panic" at the results, he said.

The testimony was in support of proposed government backing for \$300 million in bank loans for Penn—a plan later canceled.

Mr. Beggs said Penn was successful in refinancing the \$200 million for about eight months. Then, Mr. Beggs said, "the investing companies that handle this paper began to ask questions as to the state of the road. Rather than answer those questions publicly, they precipitated or at least ran the risk of perhaps having a panic situation develop with their other investors, the Penn Central chose to pay this money off."

Mr. Beggs said "part of that was done by going to Europe and borrowing a little less than \$60 million from Swiss banks on a very short-term basis" at 10.1 percent.

Mr. Beggs said he did not know whether the then-proposed \$300 million U.S. guaranteed loan was to be used to pay off the Swiss debt.

TV May Trade
Braniff Stock

ALLAH, July 27 (Reuters).—Tenneco-Vought Inc. said it is holding "highly sensitive" talks in several cities that could lead to sale of 56 percent interest in Braniff Airways Inc. as requirement for settlement of an anti-trust suit.

V said it has been approached by an individual who he represented a group of undisclosed investors offering \$150 million for LTV's 10.28 percent shares of Braniff's as a special stock.

TV said the matter has not yet been presented to the TV directors, nor formally discussed with Braniff management.

Burns Says Money Supply
Growing Faster This Month

By A. D. Horne

WASHINGTON, July 27 (WP).—U.S. money supply has been growing at a faster rate in July than in the past three months, Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns disclosed yesterday.

July increase, it was understood, probably will be about 11 percent, in congressional testimony last week. Mr. Burns said the monthly rate during second quarter at 4.5 percent, number of economists and administration officials, including Chairman Paul W. McCrory of the Council of Economic Advisors, have urged the Fed to up the flow of money into banking system to provide more for business expansion and meriting.

Mr. Burns, in his appearance Thursday before the Joint Economic Committee, defended the recent rate as "moderately expansionary."

He said yesterday in a session interview, "we don't want to stimulate it. The problem of inflation is not yet licked. Also, we have a balance of payments problem."

"I think we are just about on the right track," Mr. Burns insisted. "But... we keep re-examining the evidence, and when the statistics are out for this month you will find that the rate of growth of the money supply was a little faster than it was during the preceding quarter."

The anticipated July figure of 11 percent compares with roughly 6 percent monthly so far this year. But informants said they expected the August figure to be down.

On other subjects, Mr. Burns said:

- "The housing industry suffers unduly" in tight money periods, and the Fed's study of what to do about the problem will be ready by the end of the year.
- Government over-regulation is "in very large part" responsible for the financial problems of the railroads.
- U.S. balance-of-payments problems are being eased by "the fact that other countries are now inflating faster than we are."

U.S. Oil: Dark Side to Being Right

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK (NYT).—If an it could have a facial expression at all, the U.S. oil industry would be wearing a bitter-sweet smile these days.

The smile would be a result of having seen recent events prove some of its serious forecasts and urgent warnings correct.

Throughout the long and heated political controversy over oil imports, the industry has maintained that foreign sources of petroleum were relatively undependable and that their lower-than-domestic price levels could be quite ephemeral. The price of Middle East crude oil is now at least 75 cents a barrel more than domestic.

For more than a decade, oil and gas producers have warned that Federal set "low" natural gas prices would dampen the incentive to look for gas and thus produce a future shortage. "There is a shortage of natural gas today," Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel reportedly explained.

"Upon Us Now"

John Emerson, energy economist of the Chase Manhattan Bank recently went even further. "Never before in this century have we faced such serious and widespread shortages of energy. These shortages are upon us now."

But being correct, at least on the surface level, gives the industry no reason to gloat. In each instance it is costing the companies money. If they pass on the cost, as they probably will, it cuts into what little affection the public has left for the industry.

The leap in the price of overseas crude oil is a result of soaring tanker costs. But the Arab-Israeli war is the underlying cause.

On May 3 in Syria, the Trans Arab Pipeline was knocked out of commission by an Arab or deliberately aggressive bulldozer. The Syrian government has not allowed its repair.

Industry Worries

Prove Too Real

preventing 500,000 barrels a day of Saudi Arabian crude from reaching the Mediterranean.

At the other end of the Mediterranean, Libya cut back oil production by 15 percent, or 500,000 barrels a day.

The losses of oil west of Suez and close to world markets has strained tanker capacity. Replacement by supplies from the Persian Gulf around South Africa takes six to eight times the tanker capacity.

Charter Rates Rise

Spot charter rates have risen to their highest level since the 1958 Suez crisis and are more than 50 percent higher than during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Persian Gulf oil is now coming into the United States at about \$4.50 a barrel compared with Louisiana crude delivered to East Coast refineries at \$3.75. There is no chance of a shortage—Texas and Louisiana will increase their production to meet the need. There is a very real chance of consumer price increases.

APC Regulation

The natural gas supply and demand controversy is far older. In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled that natural-gas producers were subject to Federal Power Commission regulation. In 1960, that agency began fixing well-head prices for all gas sold interstate.

Producers said the fixings would kill incentive to drill.

Wildcat drilling dropped 40 percent between 1956 and 1968. Geophysical activity fell 56 percent.

Some of the drop off may have been artificial; just to show the government. Nonetheless, in 1969 U.S. proved gas reserves fell 12.241 trillion cubic feet, the largest in the nation's history.

The previous record drop was in 1968: 5,548 trillion cubic feet. These are the only declines in the history of the industry.

The Interior Department is trying to speed up lease sales of suspected gas fields, but is running into opposition from Conservationists. Even if this opposition is overcome, it will take from three to seven years for these areas to begin producing.

Alternate Supply

In the meantime Canadian sources of gas can be tapped, although Canadian-American relations on energy matters are at an all-time low. Liquefied natural gas quite possibly will reach this country from Algeria, Nigeria or Venezuela. Contracts have already been signed to import Algerian LNG, but Algeria's recent nationalization of American oil company properties puts this source in a very questionable position.

Outlook Dim

The supply outlook for this winter is tight. In the industrial market, which accounts for about 60 percent of total sales, many distributors already have been forced to impose severe limitations on new industrial loads, and there is a real possibility that deliveries to existing customers may have to be curtailed, says J. W. Henney, president of the American Gas Association.

The crude oil reserve situation is not much better, according to the American Petroleum Institute. Last year, reserves dropped to a 15-year low of 29,833 billion barrels.

The API said simply that lack of incentives had led to a long and steady decline in exploratory drilling during a period of mushrooming production and consumption.

But while oil industry in recent weeks seems to have won a lot of points, through no fault of its own it may well be losing the game.

GM Earnings
Show Growth
For Quarter

Six-Month Total Dips;

Boeing Still Depressed

DETROIT, July 27 (Reuters).—General Motors reported today a partial recovery from its first-quarter profit drop, showing a 5.6 percent earnings gain for the second quarter which brought the net slide for the first six months of the year to 15.5 percent.

The world's largest corporation said that after a 33.6 percent first-quarter drop earnings in the second quarter rose to \$473 million, \$1.64 a share, from the 1969 quarter's \$448 million, \$1.56 a share. Quarterly revenue climbed 6 percent to \$6.6 billion from \$6.2 billion.

For the first half, net eased to \$821 million, \$2.85 a share, from \$971 million, \$3.38 a share. Revenue in the six months also slipped by 4 percent to \$12.2 billion from \$12.7 billion in the year-ago period.

Boeing

SEATTLE, Wash., July 27 (Reuters).—Boeing Co., the U.S. aerospace giant, reported today an indicated 44 percent drop in second-quarter net earnings—an improvement on the first quarter, when net was down by 56 percent.

Combined, the quarters' results brought first-half net to \$129.6 million, or 60 cents a share, down 42 percent from \$223.9 million, \$1.03 a share, in the year-ago period.

This included, however, \$7.5 million of investment tax credits in 1970.

Revenue in the six months climbed to \$1.79 billion from \$1.53 billion.

In the second quarter, the company reported profits of \$6.76 million, or 31 cents a share, on revenue of \$984.3 million. No comparative figures were given, but comparison with first-half results would put 1969 quarterly net at \$3.37 million.

Oil Firms Report

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., July 27.—Phillips Petroleum reported today an 18.5 percent profit drop in the first six months of the year, all attributable to a second-quarter downturn.

Standard Oil of Indiana reported after the stock market closed today that its earnings fell 7.5 percent in the second quarter, bringing first-half decline to 8 percent. Revenue rose 7 percent in the quarter and 6.5 percent in the half year.

Union Oil of California reported today a 16 percent drop in second-quarter earnings, bringing the first-half fall to 25 percent.

Phillips, as have other U.S. oil producers, said that product prices in the first half were not sufficient to offset higher operating charges and increased taxes.

The company noted that first-half profits, of \$54.47 million, or 74 cents a share, down from \$66.79 million, 90 cents a share, had been affected by extraordinary items. These included an estimated 1970 loss of \$4.71 million, or 6 cents a share, from nationalization of Algerian properties, and a non-recurring 1969 gain of \$8.53 million, or 8 cents a share, from the sale of securities.

After inclusion of these items, indicated net in the second quarter of the year plunged 34 percent to \$23.49 million from \$35.82 million in the year-earlier period.

Revenue, meanwhile, rose 4 percent in the first half, to \$1.13 billion.

Standard Oil (Indiana)

Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 1,159.0 1,083.0
Profits (millions) 73.8 79.8
Per Share 1.07 1.12

First Half
Revenue (millions) 2,294.0 2,154.0
Profits (millions) 150.4 173.8
Per Share 2.31 2.45

Union Oil (California)
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 533.8 504.5
Profits (millions) 39.80 35.83
Per Share 0.84 1.06

First Half
Revenue (millions) 1,041.1 973.6
Profits (millions) 83.00 70.20
Per Share 1.45 2.07

Western Publishing
First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 74.36 72.22
Profits (millions) 0.7 0.71
Per Share 0.09 0.08

Whitaker Cable
Year 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 26.84 23.54
Profits (millions) 0.83 0.44
Per Share 1.01 0.54

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 98.9 97.3
Profits (millions) 10.0 8.22
Per Share 0.66 0.60

First Half
Revenue (millions) 213.3 190.7
Profits (millions) 24.36 21.06
Per Share 1.66 1.43

First Half
Revenue (millions) 97.9 93.2
Profits (millions) 6.76 7.27
Per Share 0.76 0.77

Consolidation Continues

Big Board Virtually Static;
Trading Hits Nine-Day Low

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT).—reflected reduced copper production caused by geological faults at the company's mine in White Pine, Mich. The condition, he said, "is nothing to be alarmed about" although it will continue to affect production through the present quarter. "The outlook for the company's continued earnings growth remains excellent," Mr. Ensign added.

The slide in Disney, which fell 5 1/2 Friday, apparently reflected rumors about a possible secondary offering, possible delay in the opening of its new entertainment center in Florida and the impact on earnings of a possible write-off of Penn Central commercial paper held by the company.

The NYSE index closed the session down by 0.09 at 42.19. Standard & Poor's 500 was also off at 77.65, down 0.17 on the day.

The narrowness of the day's prices was reflected in the fact that General Electric, down a point, to 75 5/8, was the widest mover among the 30 stocks in the Dow average.

Trading Quiet

Trading activity was as lackluster as the price moves. Volume declined to a nine-day low of 7.46 million shares from 9.53 million on Friday.

Market analysts said prices appeared to be continuing the pattern of "consolidation" and "base-building" that began last week.

Among the few stocks that showed wide price changes were Copper Range, which tumbled 9 7/8 to 38 5/8, on volume of 43,000 shares, and Walt Disney, which fell 4 3/4, to 109 1/2, on turnover of 57,800 shares.

Copper Range's stock had not traded since last Wednesday, the day before the company reported that June-quarter share earnings fell to \$1.17 from \$1.70 a year ago.

In a statement yesterday, Chester O. Ensign Jr., Copper Range president, said the earnings decline

Interest in Ramada Inns.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 27 (Reuters).—Ramada Inns Inc. said today that First National City Overseas Investment Corp. had agreed to buy a minority interest in Ramada Worldwide Inc., a subsidiary that plans to develop hotels in Europe. The investment firm is a subsidiary of First National City Bank of New York.

A question is whether King will continue to get business from Investors Overseas Services, which provided 35 percent of the \$117 million King 1969 revenues. King has also loaned IOS \$8 million.

In the meantime, the state of Ohio has asked for its money back on an \$8 million loan to King on grounds that the loan should not have been made for two years.

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alive & working in
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A U. S. Chamber of Commerce report says: "Mexico has enjoyed one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world in recent years." No exchange control, for instance—which means capital, profits, and dividends may be transferred freely in and out of Mexico. A gross national product increase last year of 6.4% with prices rising only 3.5%. No wonder informed observers call Modern Mexico the standout example of responsible government and business in Latin America!

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Foreign Firms

Bettered U.S.

Profits in '69

NEW YORK, July 27 (Reuters).—Fortune magazine reports that while the world economy experienced some trouble last year, sales and profits of the 200 largest industrial corporations outside the United States fared better than the 500 largest U.S. industrial companies.

The non-U.S. firms' sales increased 18.2 percent in 1969, the largest jump posted since the "Fortune 200" list first appeared in 1963.

Profits showed a 15 percent rise, well behind the 24.6 percent increase recorded in 1968, but compared to only a 2 percent gain by the leading U.S. corporations in 1968.

The rapid growth of Japan's economy is reflected in the fact that the 43 Japanese companies listed enjoyed in 1969 a 23.3 percent sales gain, the largest for all major countries except Sweden, whose five entries showed a gain of 34.3 percent.

Sixteen companies made the list of foreign firms with sales of \$1 billion or more annually, bringing the number in this "club" to 64.

The top ten companies and their sales in dollar equivalents were:

1. Royal Dutch/Shell group, Netherlands-Britain, \$9.74 billion.
2. Unilever, Britain-Netherlands, \$6.03 billion.
3. Philips Lamp, Netherlands, \$5.6 billion.
4. Volkswagen, West Germany, \$5.54 billion.
5. British Petroleum, Britain, \$5.42 billion.
6. Imperial Chemical Industries, Britain, \$5.25 billion.
7. British Steel, Britain, \$2.87 billion.
8. Hitachi, Japan, \$2.86 billion.
9. Montecatini Edison, Italy, \$2.48 billion.
10. Siemens, West Germany, \$2.43 billion.

In another listing, Fortune reported that the 50 largest non-U.S. commercial banks had combined assets of \$277 billion in 1969, compared with assets totaling \$249 billion for the 50 leading U.S. commercial banks.

The biggest non-U.S. commercial bank is Barclays of Britain with assets totaling \$14 billion, making it the fourth largest in the world, outranked only by Bank of America, First National City and Chase Manhattan, all of the United States.

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Company Reports

Admiral Corp.

Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 87.5 90.4
Profits (millions) -4.69 1.24
Per Share -0.91 0.24

First Half
Revenue (millions) 169.8 189.8
Profits (millions) -9.66 3.29
Per Share -1.87 0.64

American Forest Products
First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 68.0 63.6
Profits (millions) -0.39 5.3
Per Share -0.14 1.09

Arthur G. McGee & Co.
First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 0.92 1.48
Profits (millions) 0.98 1.49
Per Share 0.98 1.49

Cone Mills
First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 155.1 146.5
Profits (millions) 2.72 1.81
Per Share 0.83 0.52

General American Transport.
First Half 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 109.36 154.1
Profits (millions) 15.53 14.63
Per Share 1.30 1.20

Greyhound
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 688.5 689.4
Profits (millions) 11.46 11.51
Per Share 0.30 0.36

First Half
Revenue (millions) 1,369.0 311.7
Profits (millions) 17.98 16.37
Per Share 0.45 0.50

84 percent-owned by Greyhound, which added 1 cent a share to quarterly net and 4 cents a share in the half year. Greyhound said it expects an improved performance in the second half. First-quarter net for Armco was \$11.4 million, for Greyhound, \$4.8 million.

McLean Trucking
Fourth Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 38.9 37.7
Profits (millions) 0.71 1.5
Per Share 0.51 1.08

First Half
Revenue (millions) 146.3 121.6
Profits (millions) 3.76 5.27
Per Share 2.72 3.79

McLouth Steel
Second Quarter 1970 1969
Revenue (millions) 51.6 54.8
Profits (millions) -2.54 0.52
Per Share -0.71 0.17

First Half
Revenue (millions) 99.9 108.2
Profits (millions) -3.76 1.13
Per Share -1.05 0.31

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First Half
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Profits (

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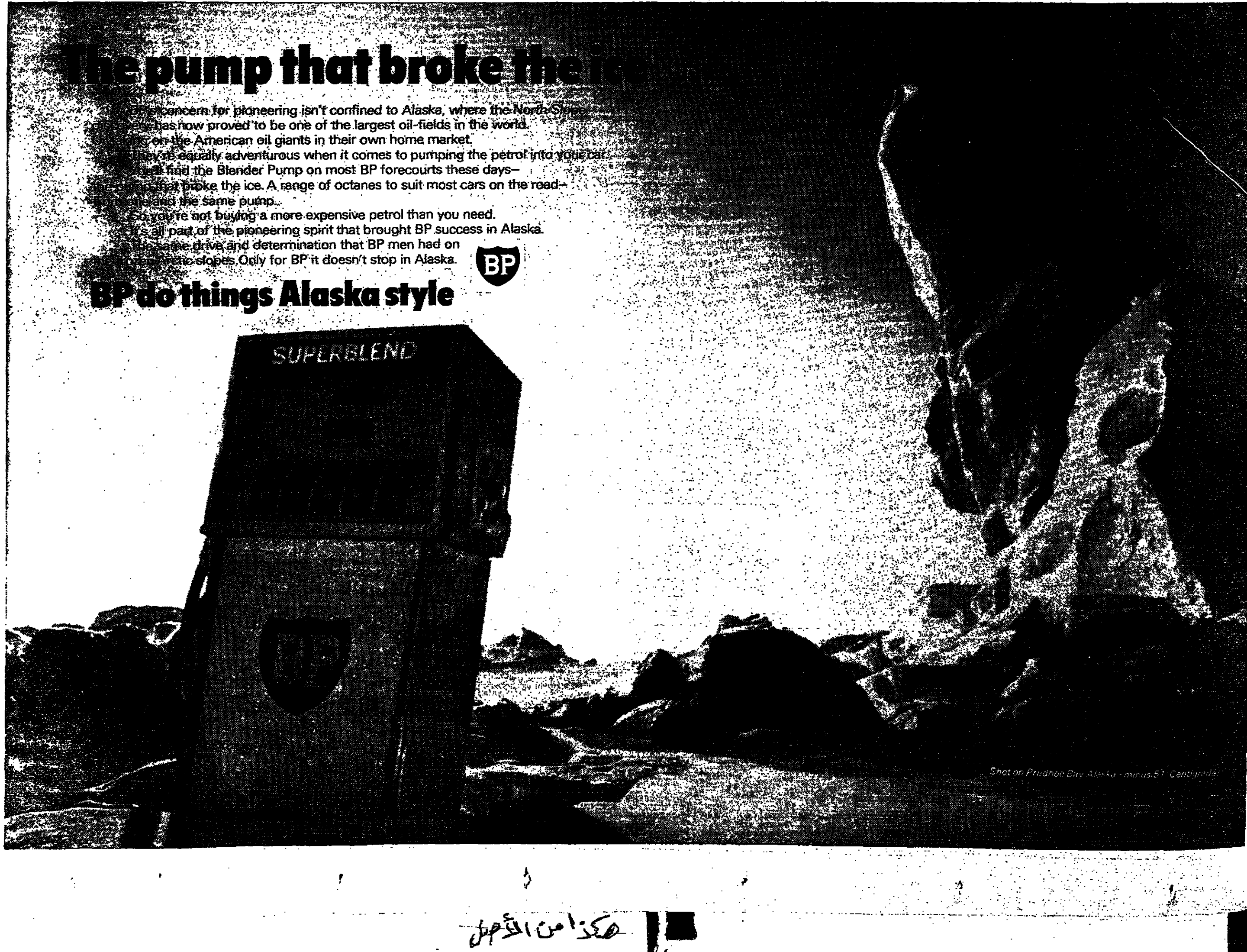
One concern for pioneering isn't confined to Alaska, where the North Slope oil field has now proved to be one of the largest oil-fields in the world. It's also one of the American oil giants in their own home market.

There's nothing equally adventurous when it comes to pumping the petrol into your car. You just had the Blender Pump on most BP forecourts these days—oil that broke the ice. A range of octanes to suit most cars on the road—oil that melted the same pump.

So you're not buying a more expensive petrol than you need. It's all part of the pioneering spirit that brought BP success in Alaska. The same drive and determination that BP men had on the most inhospitable slopes. Only for BP it doesn't stop in Alaska.

BP

BP do things Alaska style



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965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Art Buchwald

Inflation Alert

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration will announce the first in a series of "inflation alerts" next month. No one knows exactly what an "inflation alert" is, though it seems to be a way of alerting the American people as to what products are going up in price so the public will be able to boycott them.



The details of the "inflation alert" have not been worked out, so it's everyone's guess as to how it will be implemented.

Perhaps like this: Let us suppose a rumor is out that the price of ground beef will rise four cents a pound. This is picked up at the top-secret headquarters of the Inflation Alert Command located in the mountains of West Virginia.

IAC sends out a squadron of Comptroller Shoppers who make a fast swing through supermarkets in Madison, Wis.; Boise, Idaho; Tucson, Ariz.; and Flatbush, Brooklyn. They must report back to IAC within two hours. (It is estimated that inflation can now hit this country in four hours.)

If IAC's suspicions are confirmed, they immediately notify Washington on the inflation hot line (it's called that because the telephone company has just asked for a raise in rates).

Washington notifies the White House and a meeting of the "National Security Council on Ground Beef" is hurriedly called.

The meeting is presided over by the President, who demands to know if the price rise in ground beef is a serious attack

on the nation or just a diversionary tactic to keep the country from knowing of the meat packers' real plan, which is to raise the price on porterhouse steak.

George Shultz, the President's chief of staff, says all his intelligence indicates that the ground-beef hike is the real thing, and urges the President to call an inflation alert.

The President then goes into a small room by himself with a yellow pad and pencil and lists all the options he has.

His big problem is: Can he call an inflation alert without notifying Congress? He asks Attorney General Mitchell, who assures him that he legally can. Mitchell warns the President he can expect some static from the Senate, but if they are consulted they'll debate the alert to death, and before they're finished, ground beef could be up by more than ten cents a pound.

The President makes his decision. He goes to his desk and takes out a key and unlocks a box. Then he presses a red button.

All over the United States, in every city and town, sirens start screaming. Inflation wardens grab their helmets and rush out into the streets, making everyone go into an inflation shelter or cellar.

But everyone is in his shelter and there is no one left outside to buy ground beef. The first day, the supermarkets drop it a penny a pound. Still no buyers. The next day, two cents a pound. Still nothing.

On the fourth day with still no business, the supermarkets put large signs in their windows announcing a sale on ground beef (the same price it was before the raise).

When this happens, President Nixon presses the all-clear button, and everyone comes up from his shelter. It takes a lot of preparation, but another battle against inflation has been won.

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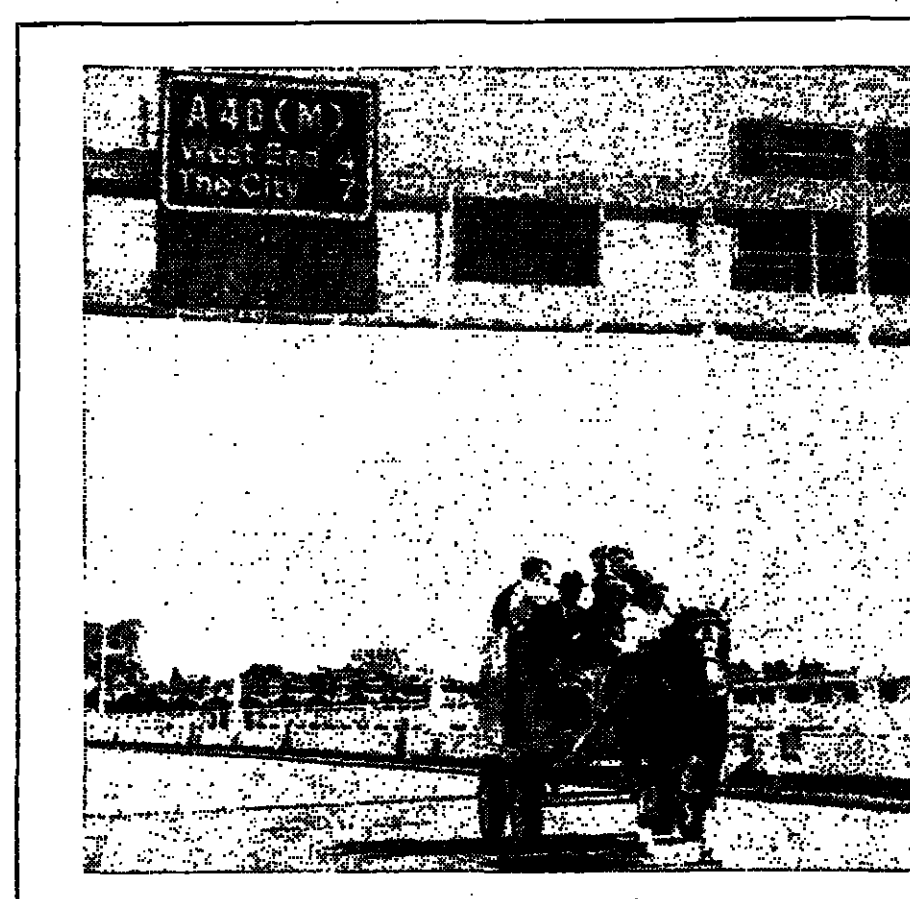
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Horse Power

On a Highway

A horse-drawn cart was allowed on London's new Western Avenue Extension for the first and last time Sunday when contractors gave a party for wives and children of the men who built the 2 1/2-mile elevated highway.

A New Set of Memoirs From Gen. de Gaulle

By Henry Giniger

PARIS (NYT).—Charles de Gaulle, who was being self-employed since April 28, 1969, has just turned over to his publisher the fruits of more than a year of labor.

It is a 300-page book that constitutes the first volume of a new set of memoirs. The "Memoirs of De Gaulle"—"Memoirs of Hope"—they are called, and they will cover the period from the moment the general returned to power in June, 1958, as president of France until the time he left it as a result of what some Gaullists have bitterly called the "ingratitude of a nation." Beaten in a referendum on regional and senate reform, De Gaulle resigned—as he said he would—and has never spoken out or taken a public position since.

Instead, the general has looked back, from every indication furnished by opinion polls, this is all right with most of his fellow citizens. The latest poll, in April, showed that more than 60 percent had consigned the general to the past and did not expect him back. Fewer than 30 percent thought it might be possible in the case of "grave events," such events having a particular association with his name.

De Gaulle's first set of memoirs covered the World War II period from the time when, refusing to acknowledge French defeat in 1940, he called on his countrymen on June 18 of that year to continue the fight. When he suddenly left the presidency in January, 1946, after one of several fights with the National Assembly, he entered a period often termed "the crossing of the desert."

It took 13 years to cross it, a period that De Gaulle apparently feels is not worth recording, at least not in memoir form, since he had no power and little influence on events. Then another grave event, the uprising in Algeria, which many of the general's friends helped create, pushed the Fourth Republic over the brink and brought him back into office.

The first volume, to be published by Plon, is expected to be out toward the end of the year. It will trace De Gaulle's efforts to build a new republic based on strong executive power, and the Algerian war and transform France's colonial relations in the rest of Africa. The title, "Memoirs of Hope," is believed to express the general's conviction that what he did gave France hope of again playing her rightful prominent role in the world.

To write the book, the general, who is now 79, became almost a hermit. He would allow few visits or other interruptions, and those who did have the opportunity to go to his country

house in Colombey-les-Deux-Églises reported that he was working with relentless, even fury, as if the most important thing he could now do was to leave a political testament behind him.

De Gaulle is said to be still interested in current events, and his followers, often referred to as "De Gaulle's orphans," are interested, even anxious, about knowing his current thinking. He is still there, and his silence, far from removing his presence, has merely made it more intriguing.

Many of the people in the forefront of today's political scene, including President Georges Pompidou and Defense Minister Michel Debré, were prominent actors in the period covered by the new book. Any judgments the book will have, not only on the past but on those who played a role in it, will have certain impact on the France of today.

Cape Town, traffic constable Kobus van Schaikwyk kicked his motorcycle into action and roared off in pursuit of a van which jerkily entered a busy street without stopping. The two people in the vehicle weren't hardened offenders. They burst

into tears when they saw the policeman's uniform looming over them.

Brothers Wilkie van Leeuwen and Marce, 5, both without cars, had hopped into a butcher's delivery van parked near their home and taken for a drive. Wilkie, while Marce fumbled with the gearshift, no charges were placed, but their father was annoyed. "I have warned them before," he said. "I sent them packing off to bed for the rest of the day and I don't think they'll try it again."

CLAIMED: The Australian beer-drinking record, by Er. Farr, 23, a lumberjack from Oberon, near Sydney, who reportedly downed 87 seven-ounce glasses in a 12-hour sitting.

FED UP: Robert Brown, 40, of Eureka, Calif., who ate 11 ounces of ice cream (vanilla nut, vanilla and root beer flavors) to outeat Alvin Karpis of Linden, N.J., by seven ounces in a telephone monitored contest. Said Brown: "I may now eat ice cream again."

Composer-conductor André Previn today divorced his second wife, Dorothy Langdon, in a hearing that lasted less than one minute. The marriage was dissolved by Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Charles Chene after Previn, 40, testified that there was no possibility of reconciliation. Miss Langdon, 4, did not defend the action. They were married in November, 1968. There were no children. Previn could marry again after six months after the divorce papers were served on Miss Langdon Feb. 25.

PANDEMONIUM: At Hobokenville primary school yesterday in Auckland, New Zealand, where the Lawson quintuplets arrived for their first day of school.

SHOW STOPPER: A horse that jumped into the orchestra pit Sunday night during an outdoor performance of "Carmina" at Verona, Italy. No one was injured, but the performance was held up five minutes while musicians and spectators regained their seats and composure.

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PEOPLE: Believer Fears for Loch Ness Monster

Polonium is killing the Loch Ness Monster, a British scientist said yesterday in London. In fact, the creature that has attracted thousands of tourists to the Scottish lake country may already be dead, Douglas Drysdale warned. Drysdale, a lecturer at the British college of naturopathy and osteopathy, told newsmen that he analyzed water samples from rivers and streams which run into Loch Ness during a recent trip to Scotland. He said he found the water polluted to the point where it must reduce life in the loch. "I am a firm believer in the Loch Ness monster," Drysdale said. "But I don't think it could survive the level of pollution going into the loch." The loch waters always were murky, one excuse for why most visitors never sighted the famous monster.

Meanwhile, in Scotland, the Loch Ness phenomena investigation bureau, which keeps track of official sightings of the creature, called the pollution theory nonsense. It insisted the beast, dubbed "Nessie," is alive and well. A spokesman for the bureau said that if pollution was as bad as Drysdale suggested, "why have the fish not died?" Besides, he said, Nessie was sighted again Sunday night.

Singer Rudy Vallee, 70, says he wants to run for the U.S. Senate from California to "clean up the mess in the Pentagon." Vallee, who has enjoyed long years of success as an entertainer, said an article he read convinced him he should go into politics. The article told about the firing of an aide in the Pentagon "because he exposed the overcosts of airplanes," he said. Vallee, appearing at Valley Forge, Pa., with Robert Morse in the summer-circuit version of "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," said the Pentagon "stinks to high heaven" and the only thing to do is give it a good house-cleaning.

Cape Town, traffic constable Kobus van Schaikwyk kicked his motorcycle into action and roared off in pursuit of a van which jerkily entered a busy street without stopping. The two people in the vehicle weren't hardened offenders. They burst

into tears when they saw the policeman's uniform looming over them.

Brothers Wilkie van Leeuwen and Marce, 5, both without cars, had hopped into a butcher's delivery van parked near their home and taken for a drive. Wilkie, while Marce fumbled with the gearshift, no charges were placed, but their father was annoyed. "I have warned them before," he said. "I sent them packing off to bed for the rest of the day and I don't think they'll try it again."

CLAIMED: The Australian beer-drinking record, by Er. Farr, 23, a lumberjack from Oberon, near Sydney, who reportedly downed 87 seven-ounce glasses in a 12-hour sitting.

FED UP: Robert Brown, 40, of Eureka, Calif., who ate 11 ounces of ice cream (vanilla nut, vanilla and root beer flavors) to outeat Alvin Karpis of Linden, N.J., by seven ounces in a telephone monitored contest. Said Brown: "I may now eat ice cream again."

Composer-conductor André Previn today divorced his second wife, Dorothy Langdon, in a hearing that lasted less than one minute. The marriage was dissolved by Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Charles Chene after Previn, 40, testified that there was no possibility of reconciliation. Miss Langdon, 4, did not defend the action. They were married in November, 1968. There were no children. Previn could marry again after six months after the divorce papers were served on Miss Langdon Feb. 25.

PANDEMONIUM: At Hobokenville primary school yesterday in Auckland, New Zealand, where the Lawson quintuplets arrived for their first day of school.